

6/30/19
COX, S^r R.
THE
CORK SURGEON'S
ANTIDOTE,
AGAINST THE
DUBLIN APOTHECARY'S
POYSON.
FOR THE
CITIZENS of DUBLIN.

By ANTHONY LITTEN.

NUMBER I.

DUBLIN:

Printed for PETER WILSON, Bookseller in
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COX, Sir R.
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THE
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 AGAINST THE
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 POYSON.

I LITTLE thought, that I should ever venture into Print : But I find, the *Infection* is strong upon me ; And, it must now take it's Course.—Indeed, as I am a BANDONIAN, by Birth, as much as to say, an ENISKILLINGER, in the South, it is no great wonder, that I am prompted, to shew my 'Zeal for my KING and COUNTRY, when in my Apprehension, both are dangerously attacked.

The surprizing Scrap of the CENSOR I lately met with, raised my Curiosity, to see more of the *supposed Author's* Works ; And indeed, my Correspondent has Packetted me, at such a Rate, that I have been forced to stop his Hand, lest the *voluminous* Writings should ingross all my Time ; Or by constant Reading thereof, I should become master of the Stile, and *bespatter*, every Body, I met in the Street. From the Specimen I first saw, I had no Foundation to hope, that I should see much of the Sort, which a sober, intelligent Man would relish : But hearing how powerfully his Works had operated, upon many People in *DUBLIN*, (the Scene of Action,) I grew earnest, to find out the *enchanting* Quality : And, I think, I have discovered it.—It consists, in abusing ALDERMEN ;—in rashly treating of POLIFICKS, which he neither understands himself, nor means others should understand ;—in impudently, falsely and seditiously, Calumniating all his SUPERIORS, not even sparing His SACRED MAJESTY, or His VICE-GERENT ; —in making no more of PARLIAMENTS, than of a Company of BARBERS ; —in uttering strange, bold UNTRUTHS ; —And in undertaking, promising and vowing, that all Things shall be reformed, at his *Gracious* and *Omnipotent* Nod, as soon as they invest him, with the necessary Commission and Authority.

Meeting the Word, ALDERMEN, in every line almost of the *learned* Author's Works, it brought to my Mind a Story, which I shall beg leave to trouble my Reader with. —When it was yet doubtful, whether *Episcopacy* or *Presbytery* should prevail in *SCOTLAND*, a zealous Minister of the *Presbyterian* Church, never omitted to inveigh against PRE—LA—CY, in the Pulpit : At length, a Gentleman, ever one of his Congregation, offended at this controversial, uninstrueting Manner of entertaining the Auditory, took him to Task. The good Teacher excused himself, by saying, there was not a Text, in the Bible, which was not directly against PRE—LA—CY. The Gentleman replied, that he believed there was one, if he would make Use of it. The Teacher consented, to take it ; And the Gentleman named, the first Verse, of the first Chapter of *Genesis*.—Sunday came, The Minister mounted his Pulpit, and gave out his Text ; *In the Beginning God created the Heaven and the Earth*.—Now were all Present attentive, expecting a fine Discourse, upon the Power and Wisdom

dom of GOD ; when, behold ! the Preacher broke forth in his old Enthusiastic Strain, thus,—MY BEST BE-LOVED, AND MOST HONOURED BRETHREN, you see, there is not one Word in my Text of PRE—LA—CY ; when GOD made Heaven and Earth, every Thing he made was GOOD, and therefore he made not PRE—LA—CY ; so that, MY DEAR BRETHREN AND FELLOW-PROTESTANTS, PRE—LA—CY has no INHERENT ORIGINAL RIGHT, but is, most certainly the Work of the DEVIL,—And therefore, The DEVIL take all PRE—LATES.

Whether CHARLES LUCAS, APOTHECARY, the *only* FREEMAN of the City ; and the CENSOR, be the same individual Person, or not, it makes no Difference in my Scheme : They are so near to each other, That when I aim at one, I cannot miss the other : Both, I am sure, as they seem to have taken into their mighty Hands, the Ruling of this Island, will support the *Liberty of the Press*, and allow every Man to make fair Reprizals, or honestly repay *QUID pro QUO*.—But I must not leave the Matter so uncertain : For there seems to be little doubt, that the Author of the *Dedication* to the KING, of the *Addresses and Letters* to the *Citizens*, and the CENSOR, is one and the same : Because the CENSOR passes Compliments upon CHARLES LUCAS, which it is more than probable, no other Person would think of ; And glories in a Fellowship, which no other Writer would not be ashamed of.—Beside, there are some conceited Attempts, to be singular, in each, that determines, they come from the same Brain,—Such are *loff—ed*, *Ti—tu—le*, *ex—plane*, *plane*, *com—plane*, and many other such pretty Efforts, to amend our Language. Every Man of Learning will readily acknowledge, that a Trial of an Author, by Stile or Idiom, is a fair Trial, without a *Fury*, and that the *Constitution* is in no sort of Danger, since it is a Trial, *per Pares*.

But why should CHARLES LUCAS, be at full length to all his other Publications ; and a rank, notorious Counterfeit be placed to the CENSOR ?—The Reason is plain.—The CENSOR was to be a News-Paper ; was to relate all the FREEMAN's *Mountebank-movements* ; — The Honourable Reception he met, at every Hall, where a *Stage* was erected for him ; — The distinguished Preference was shewed him, before all other Candidates, not excepting

cepting, his *but lately* beloved COMPEER ; — Beside, incoherent, yet useful Fables, reflecting on his Opponents of every Denomination, which this *publick spirited* FREEMAN thought convenient to communicate to his Readers, to provoke Laughter, which he knows sometimes produces Contempt : And the short way to ruin an Adversary, is to make him Ridiculous. — For meer Decency therefore, (though it is not a little strange, he should regard that in this Instance) these Matters were not, nor ought, to go into the World directly, under the *Sign Manual* of, CHARLES LUCAS.

Having settled this necessary Point, I proceed to the Business of this Paper ; which at first I did not intend, to have sent abroad, until I received some quibbling, evasive Answer, which is all I expect, to my LETTER *. But upon a second Reading of some of his Works, particularly his *Dedication* to the KING, I looked upon his Offence, to my Friend, to be very trivial in Comparison to that, given to all good Subjects ; — In the Insults offered to our *common political Father* ; — In the monstrous Attempts, to breed a destructive Jealousy between *Britain and Ireland* ; — In his imposing upon his deluded BRETHREN, by false or misrepresented Relation of Facts ; — And to all Mankind, by his excessive Vanity and Ostentation.

My concern for my private Benefactor, immersed in the greater for my Country ; And I resolved to lose no Time, but set about a Work, becoming a Christian, to release my Countrymen from their Thralldom ; by shewing him forth, nakedly, stripped of all his Disguises,

I will not be put out of my Road, or interrupted in my Scheme, by any Impertinent crossings of the *Anticonstitutional* CENSOR, the *Arch* APOLOGIST, or the *Prostitute*, SQUIRE-BARRACK-MASTER-FARMER. My Observations and Inferences shall be all drawn from the Writings of CHARLES LUCAS. — He is the *Hero*, and I will have nothing to do, with the *Figures* in his Train.

The Subject of this Day, shall be his LOYALTY, and ALLEGIANCE to our Great and Good KING GEORGE THE SECOND ; under whom, The Subjects of *this* Kingdom, have not only received such Protection, as good Subjects

jects should receive ; But have been also treated in all Respects, with the Tenderness, of a *natural Parent*. He has encouraged our Trade ; promoted our Manufactures ; Defended our Liberties : And in short, in his glorious Reign, have been laid Foundations, for our becoming a rich, happy and flourishing People. — And the Foundations are wisely laid ; for the Superstructures rise, upright, strong and beautiful ; And unless we, by our own mad frolicks, deviate from the Plan, they will be lasting too.

In the midst of all our Happiness, for which probably all People are not alike thankful, because all do not sufficiently understand it ; Providence has been pleased, for his own wise Ends, *which we cannot possibly find out*, to permit the *vilest* INCENDIARY, that ever disturbed private or publick Peace, first to set the good People of *DUBLIN*, by the Ears ; and then, being not satiated with Contention within so small a Circle, to apply his wicked Arts, to foment unhappy and unseasonable Disputes, between *BRITAIN* and *IRELAND* ; And so, to involve us all in his mischievous Projects.

For this Purpose, and under Pretence of certain Grievances, the *CITIZENS* of *DUBLIN* lay under, did this *single* Member, (*unassisted, nay opposed*, as he himself confesses,) audaciously presume, to present a REMONSTRANCE to his Majesty, under the specious Title of a DEDICATION ; not in a private, modest Manner, but in a pompous, ostentatious Way, on the very Day, on which his *Majesty* was to receive, the Compliments of the *NOBILITY* and *GENTRY*, upon his happy Accession to the Throne ; and then, to present his affrontive, vile Piece, to the *LORDS JUSTICES*, in the most Publick and solemn Manner, and in the *KING's* own House. — A Piece, if not containing rank Treason, surely containing Words, as near Treason, as words can be. — Matchless Insolence ! — But let the Work speak for itself.

“ Page 20. With Regard to this Kingdom, The Parli-
 “ ment of *England*, have, for some Time, treated it no
 “ better, than if it were a *conquered Province*, or a *depen-*
 “ *dant* Colony. These Parliaments have been for the most
 “ Part, active ; and made their oppressive, their iniquitous
 “ Incroachments, while the Parliaments of *Ireland* were
 “ shamefully passive, and most perfidiously yielding.

What

What Language is this to Majesty ! What Treatment of a KING, sensibly felt and known, to be the true Father of his KINGDOMS ! Every Boy, in the lowest Class of Politicks, knows, that the KING, is the first *Estate* in Parliament, and that Parliaments can do nothing without his Concurrence. The KING of ENGLAND is herein impudently told, by one of his *meanest* Subjects, that as KING of ENGLAND, he has made *oppressive, Iniquitous* Incroachments : But as KING of IRELAND, he has been *shamefully Passive, and Perfidiously yielding*.——Which he says, “ No loyal Subject, no honest Man, can behold, without Anxiety, without Indignation, without Horror.”—— Nay, with the grossest Assurance, not content with the Affronts he had offered, he adds, “ I am ready to go farther, when I am honoured with your Royal Countenance.”

But the Malignity of his Heart, and the Wickedness of his Purposes, broke forth at last, in a plain Denunciation of War.

“ Page 40. If any of the Subjects have Cause, they have the undoubted Privilege to complane, and an equal Right to be heard. And, till their Grievances are justly and legally redressed, or put into a legal Method of Redress ; the Government is in that Instance, actually suspended ; consequently weakened and endangered. And there cannot be a perfect Restoration, till a full and perfect Redress of Grievances be effected.*

“ Some then of your Majesty’s Subjects have Cause to Complane ; but are neither properly heard, nor, in any Measure, redressed, by the subordinate Administration. The ghastly, the deadly Wound now lies open and bleeding ! IT IS YOURS ALONE, GREAT SIR, to apply the comforting, the healing Balm.

Now, Reader, turn to King JOHN’s *Magna Charta*, which he took care to print previously, and Preparatory to this seditious Declaration, and you will find ; “ That if the King amend not any Excess, propounded to him, then the Barons, with all the Commonalty of the whole Land, shall and may distress and grieve Him, by all the Means they can, by taking his Castles, Lands, Possessions, and by such other Means, as they can, until it shall be amended, according to their Judgment.—— And whosoever of
“ the

* *King John’s Magna Charta, Art. 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.*

“ the Realm will, may *swear* to execute all the things afore-
“ said.”

This is your Time to turn to CHARLES LUCAS's Second Address, and to read these memorable Words, which at the Time of Publishing, perhaps were thought a meer Rant, without meaning. But he is not so shallow, as People may imagine. His Scheme is deeply laid. The Words are these——“ From the same Motive, incapable as I am
“ of the Task, if the Citizens of *Dublin* commanded me,
“ on any Emergency, to lead an Army for them, I should
“ certainly obey them.”——Would you so? On any Emergency? Without Authority from the King? A good Subject's Obedience should attend the King and the Laws, not the Citizens of DUBLIN. It is well there are better Subjects, and more Armies in IRELAND, to reduce you and those, who would giddily follow you, to your Duty, in spite of your Teeth.

That all this may be better understood, I will put it into the plain Form of an Address to the KING.

G R E A T S I R,

I CHARLES MASSINELLO, of DUBLIN, finding it necessary, to revive, in YOUR MAJESTY'S REIGN, an antient, obsolete Power, accidentally discovered by me, have taken upon myself the Charge, committed to twenty five Barons, in the REIGN, of KING JOHN, of MEAN AND TYRANNICAL MEMORY, and have applied, to your Majesty's Ministers, for Redress, in several Points wherein *I have told* MY BEST BELOVED BRETHREN, and MOST HONoured FELLOW-CITIZENS, they are highly grieved ; but they have refused to *amend the Excesses, according to my Judgment* ; by which Rule alone, we are to be governed.—In the last Resort, I am come hither, to lay these *Excesses*, before your MAJESTY ; and do require you, to amend them immediately, as *I shall direct* : Otherwise I must tell

No. I. B you,

you, (for I fear no Colours,) *Your Government is suspended* ; The COMMONALTY is at my Back, all *Sworn* to obey my Orders, and *down shall tumble your Castles* in an Instant.

Whither is this seditious turbulent Man hurrying you, ye *once* Loyal Citizens of DUBLIN ?——Is he fit to be Honoured with your Countenance ; with the Freedom of your Corporations ; Nay, in a GOLD BOX too ?——Are you resolved to adopt his Principles ?——Will you expose yourselves, for the sake of such a Person, to the just Resentment of your Governors ?——Will you, for him, proclaim yourselves Enemies, to our good KING ; and will you earn the Hatred of all Loyal Subjects, who have a true Sense of the Benefits they daily receive, from the gentle Hand, that rules them ?

I have given you no forced Construction of his Words ; they are literally set down, with his venomous Reference.—But that you may more clearly see, that his bitterness and malice is all, to our ROYAL SOVEREIGN ; Behold, the Pains the CENSOR takes, to propagate a Jealousie between the KING and his *Irish* Subjects. No. 6, “ As we are thus
“ cramped in our Trade, being allowed only the Benefit of
“ the *Linen-Manufacture*, in which we have many *favour-*
“ *rite* Foreign, as well as *British* Competitors.”—Surely you will not suffer your Senses to be imposed upon, by any idle Pretence, to explain away the meaning of these Words. They are evidently calculated, to stir you up to a Belief, that the Trade, on which we all depend, and which is given to us, in lieu of a worse, is intended to be at last undermined, not only in favour of *British* Subjects, but for *favourite Foreigners* too.——At whom, this is leveled, you will Scorn, to say, you do not know.—And as the Insinuation is *Traiterous* and *malicious*, so is it *false* also.

For, through means of the Bounty, granted by the *British* Parliament, for Exportation of *British* and *Irish* Linens, the Exportation of *foreign* Linen, to *America*, in the single Article of *Osnaburghs*, is fallen, between the Years 1740 and 1749, from 199631, to 70552 Ells.—And the Exportation of *Irish* Linen, which had the Benefit of the Bounty, from *Great-Britain* to *America*, is increased, between the Years 1743 and 1749, from 28255, to 723663 Yards.
——And

—And the whole Importation of *Irish* Linen to *England*, which was, in 1728, but 3700468, was in 1748, 6545368 Yards.

Who then are the *Favourites* to the KING and People of *England*?—We surely stand foremost in the List.—Let us hold this *Favour*, by deserving it; and then, we shall discourage all treasonable or seditious Practices, and spurn at all Fomentors of Discord and Division amongst us.

But I have not yet done with this wicked Man.—See, how the CENSOR, Numb. 9. where he attempts to answer the wise and seasonable *Appeal to the People of IRELAND*, breaks again out, in Malice and Bitterness.—“Has not *England*, says he, expended more Blood and
“Treasure, one Campaign, to support a little, insignificant,
“to them useless, if not injurious *Spot* upon the *Continent*,
“than she ever expended on *Ireland*?——Or, at least,
“more, than *Ireland* has left unpaid?” The Falseness of this Fact, will be exposed, in a future Paper, when I shall take in Hand his other *Fables*; or, when I come, to treat of his *inflammatory, national* Politicks. — This Day’s Work, is intended, only to set him forth, as a *Subject*; to place in View, his *Loyalty* and *Duty* to his Sovereign.—A seditious Man cannot be a good Subject. — But he should have more Craft, than to lay himself so open, that his Meaning may be read, by one running.

Examine your Hearts, you Electors of our Metropolis, who ought to be an Example for Loyalty and Wisdom; and say, Is this Man fit to be your Representative in Parliament? Will you send a Person there, who, you must believe in your Consciences, if you have not lost your old *Constitutional* Principles, ought to be EXPELLED, the Instant he takes his Place.—Nay, who, upon his own Principles, can never take his Place.—For one of the *iniquitous Incroachments*, as he calls them, of the *English* Parliament, was, to enjoin certain Oaths to be taken, by every Member, *before he votes, or even sits during any Debate*. This has been complied with, by all Parliaments, since the Revolution, without Hesitation. He knows this, if he knows any thing of Parliaments. How will he then condescend to take *unlawful* Oaths?—If he submits to do so,

he trips at the Threshold ; what then becomes of his boasted Patriotism ? If he refuses, to what Purpose shall you elect him ?——If he consents to do it, for *Convenience*, or *Necessity* ; what an Inlet will this be to all evil Acts, that must fret and mortify his *righteous* Soul ? —— But indeed, you will be unpardonable, if you entertain one Thought in his Favour.——Consider, you are not to elect a Citizen for yourselves only, but for the whole Kingdom. Shall it be told in our Annals, that our Metropolis sent a Person to Parliament, whose Principles were so injurious to all our Rights, that every good *Protestant* detested, abhorred, and abjured Them ?——’Tis not a Man’s calling himself, a *Protestant*, an *Hanoverian*, a *Constitutionist*, or a *Whig*, will constitute him such : Every Man must be judged by his Actions ; or *his Writings*, if he turn *Scribler*. If Men’s Words were to be received for themselves, what would become of all the Loads of Infamy, *CHARLES LUCAS* has burthened his numerous Adversaries with ?——I suspect, he would object against such kind of Evidence in their Behalf, though he has no better to produce for himself.——Would to God, He had Morality enough, to do, as he would be done by.

Judge of this Man, by his Conduct, as a Member of your Society, and then consider, whether, it will be a Compliment, to another, to send him into it.——He quarrelled at the Power of the ALDERMEN. It appears by the Opinions of the *Prime-Serjeant*, and *Attorney-General*, which are printed amongst the Proceedings of the Commons, that it was a Power not to be shaken at this Day : Nay, *The late Recorder*, who, I am told, *was forced upon the Aldermen*, into that Office, by the Commons, like a wise and good Man, impartially and ingenuously, gave his Opinion, in Favour of the *Aldermen*.——Not content with all this, because it did not square with his ambitious Scheme, to *govern the City*, he drove the Dispute into the *King’s Bench*, where his unreasonable Demand was not complied with ; because indeed it could not be complied with, without creating great Confusion, such as no Man, but one who delighted to live in a Whirlwind, could wish or desire to see. For this, he abuses every Part of the Administration of our Governors, and all Officers under the Crown ; and to the King’s Face, threatens to *shake the Throne*, unless, what he calls *Grievances*, are immediately redressed : And, at last, buoys you up, with an Assurance, that every thing shall

shall be completely and satisfactorily ended, if you send him, to *Speak for you in Parliament.*

Think soberly for one Minute, and divest yourselves of all Faction.—If you could overthrow the ALDERMEN, must you not overset the CORPORATION? Is it not worth preserving, even in it's present Condition?—Ought you not to admire the Justice, that will not suffer this SAMSON, to pull the House down over his own Head, that his Enemies may be crushed under the Ruins?—If the *Ministers* were all as corrupt, as he represents them to be; would it not be a comfortable Incident for them, to see your Charters, lying at the Foot of the Throne?—What Sums would you not give, to have them restored, despised as they are now?—Can you imagine, that the Crown would not confine the Government of the City, for the Sake of Order, even more, than it is now confined, if you were to be reincorporated?—But you are persuaded, that all you wish, is to be done in Parliament instantly, by this GRACCHUS of yours.—Believe me, if it were a *Roman* Senate indeed, he would soon take a Jump, from the TARPEIAN ROCK.

Alas! your mighty *Hall-Orator* speaks now without Opposition: Were he to have a Place in Parliament, he must not be attended by his Prompters, ROSCIUS, GUSTAVUS VASA, or the GIANT-QUELLER: Nor would he have his CLAPPER-MEN, to join in the CHORUS: He must stand single, where *Reason* only, not *Noise* and Impudence, would have Respect; where his Speeches would be *dissected*, by more skilful Surgeons, than either he or I know; and where such *chymical Experiments* as he never yet saw in his *Laboratory* would be made; and would be more fatal to his *Understanding*, than *his own* have been, to his *Body*.

Scandal and Scurrility would not pass there for Wit: He must be circumscribed by *Rules* and *Orders*; and would not these be as bad as *Chains* and *Shackles* to his *Roman* Spirit?—Consider seriously, what Weight, his Propositions probably would have, amongst *Gentlemen*, who have been all, generally or particularly abused and vilified by him: Ask him, whether his Name sake CICEERO, has not made it essential, for an Orator, to have the Good-will of his Hearers?—And, to be a Friend to the Commonwealth?—Can
a Person

a Person be looked upon, as a Friend to the Commonwealth, who maliciously, or for his own base Purposes, misrepresents and blackens to the People, every Minister of Government to weaken their Authority ; and persuades the MOB, that the ORIGINAL COMPACT is broken, and that the whole POWER is devolved upon them ; and this at a Time, when all Men feel, our Wealth encreasing, and Liberty flourishing, and in it's full Vigour ? — Nay, at a Time when this *Trumpeter of Sedition*, blows Discontent, Discord, Violence and War, through the City of *Dublin*, and yet is not interrupted, by the strong Hand of Justice ; so great is it's Love of Liberty !

Can you hope, can you flatter yourselves, that any reasonable Man, will be moved by your Prayers, or your Tears, if you chuse an ADVOCATE, so offensive, so *justly odious* to all good Men ? Can you not see, that your supporting *him*, so bad a Member of Society, (if you should obstinately persist in it) against the Sense, of the best experienced and most understanding of the City, and the Kingdom, will not convince every impartial Person of the Convenience, of not enlarging your Power ; and consequently, of not altering the present System of Government in the City ?

Weigh these Matters well : Things are not yet desperate. For Shame ! discharge this Man from an Attendance upon you, so prejudicial to you and him, in your several Callings. — Advise him, to apply himself to the Business of his Shop ; to give PHYSICK only to those who want it, or will pay for it. — The WHOLE NEED NO APOTHECARY. — Bid him PURGE off those political Vapours that disorder his Brain. — Or, if he pleases to take a shorter Method, I shall not think it Loss of Time or Labour, to make an Excursion of one hundred Miles, to open his TEMPORAL ARTERIES. — But if he will not submit to any wholesome Advice ; but must carry about him a restless, turbulent Spirit, that cannot be at Ease itself, nor suffer Peace or Quiet in it's Neighbourhood ; bid him spare his native Country, that, by the Favour and Countenance of her Mother-Country, and by a noble Spirit of Industry and honest Emulation, lately sprung up in it's best Inhabitants, is getting the better of all her foolish and ruinous Prejudices, and is using wise and unerring Means

Means of making her Children for ever happy, in the midſt of Plenty. Peace and Harmony are abſolutely neceſſary to produce the deſired Events: Events moſt deſirable by Trading People, who firſt feel the Increate of Wealth, in any Country.—Bid this baſe Intruder, therefore, if he be not content to get an honeſt Livelihood at Home, quietly and peaceably to attend DOCTOR *TAYLOR*, from whom he may learn to make Men *ſee*, in a natural Way; and thus he may atone for *blinding* them with his Politicks. — And his Ambition may be gratified, by being made a DOCTOR in foreign Universities; ſince it is not likely he ſhall be DOCTOR or CHYMIST in our own; and it would be much more inconvenient, that he ſhould become a DOCTOR for the State.

F I N I S.

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By ANTHONY LITTEN.

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[Price Two Pence.]

BOOK SURGEON

ANTIDOTE

FOR THE

DUBLIN APOTHECARY

POYSON

THE

GIVEN IN DUBLIN

ANTIDOTE

NUMBER 10

DUBLIN

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THE
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AMIDST the various Occasions, the DUBLIN-FREEMAN-APOTHECARY daily offers, to expose and ridicule his Doctrine ; it is extremely difficult, for a Writer of any tolerable Imagination, to confine himself to a fixed Scheme : So strong and pressing are the Temptations, to attend him, and to point out his Errors, or his Ignorance ; his Wickedness and Malice. One might think without Injustice, and I for my Part sincerely believe, that he has the meanest
 Opinion

Opinion of his BELOVED, HONOURED FRIENDS ; and that he thence concludes, that they will measure his Understanding, by the Quantity of Paper he Scribbles : What else could provoke him to publish his last Letter, containing his HONOURABLE PROSCRIPTION of those Friends to Truth and the City, his OPPONENTS in the COMMONS ; his DISGRACEFUL Exemption of his CAPITAL Friends, from his partial, malignant Censures ; his mean, abusive Misrepresentation of the *Adversary Candidates* ; and his abominable, *nauseous* vaunting and puffing of himself.——He may escape the Punishment, due by Law to his Crimes ; but sure he cannot miss the Contempt, that belongs to him, for undertaking a Reformation of the KINGDOM, and a Vindication of the Rights of the COMMONS of DUBLIN, for whom he expects and promises Redress, by his *Mediation* ; and for provoking, slandering and abusing, at the same Time, those, from whom he expects that Relief, which he pretends to hope for. To fill the Measure of his Indiscretion, he has fallen in his last Paper, into the most *groveling* Terms, unworthy of a Man in any Cause, much more in his own, if the Reflections were just, upon *those Gentlemen*, who are to *preside at, and be the Judges of his Election*. This Man certainly cannot be, that *Discreet or fit* Person, required by the *Writ*, to be elected, to *treat of the high Affairs of State*. He, who shews not Discretion, in the Management of Business, wherein he is particularly concerned, should not be taken out of the Crowd, to be made a GUARDIAN for the PUBLICK. Here I leave this Subject for the Present ; to resume it, when I shall enter upon, SELF, the principal Figure in the GROUP. My Head was so full of his last most *shameful* Letter, that I could not refrain, from making these short Remarks.

I intended, that this Day's Paper, should be employed in a critical Examination, of CHARLES LUCAS's Pretensions to the *Glorious* Character of a PATRIOT. But this I think fit to defer, for two Reasons.——First, Because matters seem not to be ripe enough for this Work, until I dissect his Writings, and discover to every Spectator, how his POYSON would prey upon the *vital* Parts of our Constitution, and would gradually check the healthful Circulation of Peace and Plenty, and at length bring the Body Politic to it's Dissolution, unless the Progress thereof were prevented, by some powerful ANTIDOTE.——Secondly, I
judged

judged it would be more orderly, to recapitulate at last, in a summary Way, the Substance of my Papers, to leave a lasting Impression, on the Reader's Mind ; and from every Article of the INCENDIARY's Doctrine, to draw a CONTRAST to the lovely Picture of an IRISH-PATRIOT.

——It is absolutely necessary, to do somewhat of the Sort : For, he and his *Hackneys* have so deformed the Image of PATRIOTISM, that it is in their Works as different, from what it was and is truly, as *Machiavel's* Policy, from real Honesty ; new, from old *Rome* ; a Modern, from an Ancient CENSOR : —— Nay, as much as the HISTORY of the BARRACKS, or the FARMER's Letters of 1749, differ in Spirit, from the FARMER's Letters in 1745.

In my Last I shewed, what an excellent *Subject*, this new-fashioned PATRIOT has proved himself to be ; I shall now proceed, to explain to you, his admirable Skill in POLITICKS, particularly in Respect to *IRELAND* and HER FIRST RELATION, *ENGLAND*.

There cannot be a more dangerous undertaking, than that of meddling with the DEPENDANCY of *IRELAND* upon *BRITAIN*. It is the hardest thing imaginable, to steer so exactly, that a Man shall not run upon a Rock, one Side or the other. How self-sufficient, how ignorant, or how mischievous in his Nature, must that INCENDIARY be, who forces us at this Time, to enter upon a Subject, that can bring no Good to either Kingdom ; meerly to raise up a Popularity for himself, amongst *unthinking* People, who know not, that they live and have their Being, through that very *Dependancy*, which they are taught by this their designing, and intriguing, ENEMY, to rebel against. Had this FIREBRAND however, been content to keep his venomous Politicks, within the Bounds of *Addresses* and *Letters to Citizens*, *Censors*, and such ordinary Conveyances that would have gone no further, than his CLYSTERS and BOLUSES ; probably, no Man would have thought it worth his Labour, to have examined the Contents ; and the harmless Stuff, might have perished unnoticed : But when he insolently presumed without any Authority, asked or given, to appoint his INCONSIDERABLE Person a *Representative* for the Kingdom, in this most important Work ; and to present to our ROYAL SOVEREIGN, through his LORDS JUSTICES, seditious Complaints, as Groans of the Land ; and Outcries against the barbarous Conduct

Conduct of *ENGLAND*, as national Lamentations ; it becomes too serious a Matter, to be silent about. It rests upon every Man, who has the least Spark of PATRIOTISM in his Breast, to rise and say ; *This bold, arrogant INTRUDER utters not my Sentiments, nor shall he receive any Sanction from my Silence.* — Indeed our PATRIOT GOVERNORS, have saved us the Shame, of appearing to his MAJESTY, in that odious Light, which we must have done, if LUCAS's DEDICATION had obtained an Admission to his ROYAL PRESENCE : But this Prudent, wise Part of their Administration, for which I hope to hear they receive PARLIAMENTARY THANKS, is now represented to this INCENDIARY's ADMIRERS as a new Grievance, against which he prays his HOSIERS, his BARBERS, his SHOEMAKERS, his FELTMAKERS, his SOAP-BOILERS and TALLOW-CHANDLERS, to Authorize him, under their Hands, to Address his MAJESTY, and he will soon make the CASTLE too hot for the Stubborn JUSTICES, who are not a bit dismayed, by his powerful Harangues to an *Honest*, but a *deluded* Audience ; who, it is to be hoped, will recover their Senses, and throw off their Enchantment, before the Middle of next OCTOBER.

Do you not see the foul Use this PRESUMPTUOUS Man is making of your Countenance, and Authority ? You must abet and support him in all his Intended Affronts to MAJESTY, and to all the Ministers of Government : You must confirm and ratify all his Edicts, Manifestoes and Remonstrances : And now you must appoint him your AMBASSADOR to the KING, to complain of his Ministers, for not doing that, which every wise Man applauds them for not doing. — What excessive Vanity possesses this Man ! — But it is Impudence beyond Description, to expect, to make you his Dupes in all things. He tells you you are *Freemen*. — Be so, be not Slaves to his Ambition. He cannot serve you. — He has rendered himself incapable of serving you. — He cannot make you *Rebels* : You have too much Loyalty. — But he makes you discontented without Cause, and that will make you for ever unhappy ; because you will learn to distaste all things good, all things wholesome for you.

Suspicious he was from the Beginning, that the LORDS JUSTICES were too wise, to transmit his REMONSTRANCE,

STRANCE ; and therefore he most indecently published it, if not before, on the very Day, on which he presented it at the CASTLE, and so appealed to the KING and the PEOPLE at the same Instant : And least this Favourite *Brat* of his, should die in the Birth, he or some of his PUPIL-WOULD-BE-STATESMEN, published in one of the *English* Papers, a most fulsome *Panegyrick* upon him and his Performance, and so made *his* and *our* Disgrace publick ; even upon that Ground, where it should not be known, that the *Principles* he boasts of, were even remembred by IRISH-MEN. Mr. *Molineaux's* Book, out of which CHARLES LUCAS has *stolen*, and very ill collected what he has written upon this occasion, hurried our Fate in 1699 ; and prevented the Interposition of our Friends, who were numerous, from doing us any Service. And yet, this Book was written learnedly and modestly, and had much strength of Reason, until he came to the time of the Revolution ; there indeed he failed in that Ingenuity, which shone in the former Part of that Work, and in all his other Performances.—— But learned, reasonable and modest as it was, it did us infinite Mischief, irreparable Damage ; for it not only brought upon us, very severe Laws, but it made *England* look upon us with a jealous Eye —— Even so jealous, that when we sent a *Recognition-Bill*, in the first Session of Queen *Anne*, it was rejected in *England*.—— For this sole Reason, as the then Solicitor General wrote, *Because it savoured of Independancy, the Thoughts of which, were not, he doubted, totally extinguished in Ireland.*

We have weathered this Storm, and by our wise Submission, have convinced *England*, that we are her *Children*, and look upon her with the Respectful Eye of her own *Offspring* ; and by this becoming Carriage, have won to us her Affection, and she takes Pleasure, in nourishing, strengthening and enriching us. When any little discontent has arisen, which might interrupt that Affection, so necessary indeed to the well-being of Both, but inseparable from ours, the PRINCE and his Ministers have ever interposed, and used their good Offices, to prevent a Breach being made, which would be *hurtful to England, but ruinous to us*. And whoever attempts to weaken the Power of that *Mediation*, cuts away our Sheet-Anchor, and leaves us exposed to the mercy of furious Storms, and a turbulent Sea, and the danger of being dashed to Pieces upon Rocks. Yet this does this vile
INCEN-

INCENDIARY, by provoking the People of *ENGLAND*, wantonly and unnecessarily, in disputing a *Sovereignty*, which they are in Possession of, and able to hold, and doubtless resolved so to do, and in setting up an Interest in their KING distinct from that of *BRITAIN* : Cause, of it self sufficient, to undermine the Authority of the KING and his MINISTERS, if they could be persuaded, to be Parties in such an absurd Scheme.—But his are not the Principles of *Irish* Protestants.—— And to convince my Countrymen, that they ought not to be, I will shew them the Absurdity, and the danger of them, and the benefit we receive from our *Dependancy* on *England*; and the infinite Loss, nay, the total Ruin that must follow an *Independancy*, such as CHARLES LUCAS would Establish.— But that which is worse even, than this pernicious Doctrine, if any Thing can be worse, is the abusive, scurrilous, provoking Manner, in which he treats not only his main Subject, but even every Thing that relates to *ENGLAND*, which no Words can express, but his own.

Dedication, p. 8, 9. “ This has reduced us to a State,
 “ but little, if at all better, than that of Orphans : For,
 “ we have, for the most part, been put under the Govern-
 “ ment, or Rule of *Vice-Roys* from *England*; most of
 “ whom, at best, were absolute Strangers to the People and
 “ Constitution; and many of them, by their Conduct,
 “ proved themselves such Enemies, such fierce, such insati-
 “ able Ravagers of the Nation, as may well be looked up-
 “ on, as worse, than *Step-Fathers* to the People.

“ Therefore, it may reasonably be presumed, that a true
 “ State of this long rejected and despised Kingdom, has, as
 “ yet, hardly reached YOUR ROYAL EARS; which in-
 “ duces me to hope the following short, but true, Abstract
 “ will not be unacceptable to YOUR MAJESTY.

By all this you will perceive, how easy it is, from false PREMISSES, contrived and invented for the Purpose, to draw an apt Conclusion: Yet even this has been neglected, by this verbose, empty Scribler. His Premisses were general, but his Conclusion is drawn from a particular *Æra*, his present MAJESTY's REIGN. A Season, in which it happens, there have been some of the *greatest* STATESMEN, that *England* or any other Country ever produced, VICE-
 ROYS

ROYS of this *rejected* and *despised* Kingdom; and Persons so *eminent* in Wisdom and Knowledge cannot be supposed, to be ignorant of or *Strangers* to the *Constitution* of any-Part of HIS MAJESTY's DOMINIONS. We have been promised from the Throne, by every one of these VICE-ROYS, that we should be represented to his MAJESTY, at their Return to his ROYAL PRESENCE, in the manner we deserved: And those of them who returned to us, assured us, they executed what they promised. Indeed, we are convinced, they did not deceive us; for we feel the benefit of OUR KING's thoroughly knowing the true State and Condition of this Country. What else could induce his MAJESTY, to give his Royal Bounty to the INCORPORATED-SOCIETY, or that uncommon Instance of his Generosity, and Favour to THE DUBLIN SOCIETY, a *voluntary Company of Gentlemen*, not yet authorized by any ROYAL CHARTER? These are illustrious Proofs, that the THRONE is surrounded by our FRIENDS; who, though they are called ENEMIES, FIERCE AND INSATIABLE RAVAGERS, NAY, WORSE THAN STEP-FATHERS, are too good, to suffer their private Resentment, for the *ill Manners, Falshood, and Virulence* of one FACTIOUS CITIZEN, to smother their *Benevolence* to a GRATEFUL NATION.

But the *Wretch* in truth has no meaning in all this, but to amuse the *wondering Crowd*, who are silly enough, to gaze upon, and listen to him, as an ORACLE: Who are persuaded (from his doing Things which any Man of his *consummate Impudence*, if he were to be found, whose Heart was hardened against *Law and Shame*; and who could bring himself to believe, that NEWGATE was a comfortable Lodging, and the PILLORY a *Post* of HONOUR, might and would do;) that he, and he alone, is the watchful *Guardian Angel* of the State, and fit to *instruct Kings*. But these *honest, misled Men* will *despise* him, when they see clearly, that there is neither *Truth* in his *Facts*, nor *Reason* in his *Inferences*.

His bitter Invectives against the whole People of *England*, are scattered through his Works, and have been already taken very proper Notice of, by the unanswerable APPEAL to the PEOPLE of IRELAND, which, I doubt not, has given full Satisfaction, that they are not countenanced or adopted, by *any one wise or good Subject* in this Kingdom. And in-

deed none but MADMEN or FACTIOUS, DESPERATE Persons, who have nothing to lose in the Confusion, would provoke a Nation, able without much Labour, to reduce us to our PRIMITIVE NOTHING, to exert that Power they have, in order to convince us, that we are DEPENDANT. But we want not to be taught this Doctrine : We know it sufficiently : And we rejoyce in it. It is our Strength, our Marrow, our Sinews. We have no Safety without it. Happy would it have been for us, if the PARLIAMENT of ENGLAND had taken us, under their Protection, at the RESTORATION, as they did, at the REVOLUTION ; then we had not been left to the mercy of a corrupt Court, and to a DEPENDANCE upon the Will of a weak KING ; we should have had an entire PROTESTANT SETTLEMENT, and not have been forced to give an HEREDITARY REVENUE for a PARTIAL RESTORATION, of what *justly* and *legally* belonged to BRITISH ADVENTURERS and SOLDIERS ; and the KINGDOM would probably have been preserved, at the GLORIOUS REVOLUTION, in Peace and Quiet, to attend the happy Fate of ENGLAND ; and infinite Expence would have been saved to that Country, and Depopulation and Devastation would have been prevented in our own.

It is flat Nonsense and Impertinence, to go further back than the Revolution for Arguments, to determine the Question about the DEPENDANCY of IRELAND upon BRITAIN. A Sovereignty is not to be determined by Rules of Common Law : And recurring to HENRY's GRANT to JOHN is as ridiculous, as the DANES settling our Estates at their Marriages, of which they have neither Possession, or Profit, or Power, to acquire either. In Truth, in Ancient Times, it is hard to trace any Thing like a settled Constitution in either Country. Things were not sufficiently ascertained, in the Time of the Contests between the KINGS and BARONS, to say what was PRE-ROGATIVE, what was LIBERTY. The KING had a large Estate of his own, in Lands, military Tenures, Wardships, &c. and when this Estate fell into the Hands of a brave, wise, enterprizing KING, who was ever well served, all Things seemed to be *dependant* upon him : On the other Hand, when there happened to be a weak KING on the Throne, governed by FAVOURITES, disagreeable to the People, the BARONS took hold of the People's Discontent, and

and then the Scale quickly turned, and the DEPENDANCE was upon them. Though the Power of the KING every Day weakened, as his Estate was lessened, yet the Controversies subsisted, with various Success, between PREROGATIVE and LIBERTY, until the GLORIOUS REVOLUTION was affected, and a real Constitution was formed in BRITAIN. Before that Period, IRELAND was little thought about, by the People of *England*, except in 1641, when it became a Bone of Contention between the KING and PARLIAMENT, but was long and scandalously neglected by them both, though they made much noise about it; each having something nearer and dearer to mind at Home.

At the Revolution IRELAND was in the Hands of the *Papists*, and held for King *James*, except DERRY, which was gallantly kept and maintained by the PROTESTANTS. Out of all other Parts of the Kingdom, the PROTESTANTS were ejected, and fled to ENGLAND for Shelter; as soon as KING WILLIAM and QUEEN MARY were acknowledged and crowned, the Parliament made IRELAND the chief Object of their Care and Consideration. No Man can dispute, but infinitely the greater number of the People of IRELAND denied that KING JAMES had *Abdicated*, or that their Throne was *vacant*; but the ENGLISH CONVENTION knew full well their Right to IRELAND, if they could reduce it, and so disposed of ENGLAND and that altogether. The DEPENDANT *Protestants* were delighted; but the INDEPENDANT *Papists* held a Parliament in IRELAND under their KING, repealed the ACT of SETTLEMENT, POYNING'S LAW, *attainted and proscribed* all the PROTESTANTS they could name. No doubt, if our INCENDIARY had been then a Man, he would have been a Member of this INDEPENDANT PARLIAMENT; POYNING'S LAW and the NEW-RULES would have been noble Sacrifices for triumphant POPERY, and an abject DEPENDANCE upon FRANCE: And without such a Composition, IRELAND must ever be DEPENDANT upon ENGLAND; and therefore the *Appeal* said truly, that this INDEPENDANCY has ever been a POPISH Doctrine.

Can it be supposed that ENGLAND meant that IRELAND, should be instantly INDEPENDANT of herself, as soon as she had chosen its King? If there be any common Sense amongst Mankind, they must see, that the Power,

which can dispose of Kingdoms, is the Power to be *depended* upon. And so it was understood. The People of ENGLAND gave their Money to reduce IRELAND, and the KING hazarded his Person, and at length, in three Years, the Reduction was effected. It is wild arguing, that the KING of ENGLAND shall *depend* upon the People of ENGLAND, to reduce IRELAND by their Arms and Money, and that IRELAND as soon as reduced, should become INDEPENDANT of its REDEEMERS.——The DEPENDANT PROTESTANTS of those Days did not think thus.——For the CLERGY applied to the ENGLISH PARLIAMENT, and solicited an Act, *to enable them, to take Benefices in England, without avoiding their Benefices in Ireland, until Ireland was settled in Peace.*——The LAITY also sued for and obtained an Act, *for the better Security and Relief, of their Majesties Protestant Subjects in Ireland.* Though I profess myself, to be a great Admirer generally of Mr. *Molineaux's* Erudition and Understanding, and wish, with all my Soul, the most extensive Liberty for my Country, that is safe and profitable for it; yet I cannot but look upon him to be a little pinched in the Management of his Argument about these Laws, and to have fallen into somewhat that does not appear quite so candid, as his general Character undoubtedly was.——For he said, *That by obtaining the Assents of Lords and Commons, Members of Council and Parliament, to Acts of Parliament in favour of Irish Protestants, they had in a Manner preingaged their Assent to the like Bills, when they should come before them as Privy-Counsellors, in order to be regularly transmitted to the Parliament of Ireland, there to be passed into Laws of that Kingdom.*——But there is no trifling in this Manner with a powerful Nation. It is a Maxim of our Law, as I have often heard, *that a good Judge will enlarge his Jurisdiction.*——I am sure it has been the Practice of all wise States to do so.——But in our Case, suppose the Necessities of Government, had not obliged the King to call a Parliament in Ireland; would there have been Recourse to any *Legislative* Power, but that of England?——And probably, a Parliament in Ireland, was as little thought of at that Time, as during 27 Years before. No Man could reasonably think, the English were such wretched Politicians, as to lend their Power, for our Convenience and Profit, and not to exert it for their own.

In the 3d of King William and Queen Mary, the Act, *for abrogating the Oath of Supremacy in Ireland, and appoint-*
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ing other Oaths, passed, by which, no Peer or Commoner can sit in Parliament, until he takes the Oaths, thereby appointed at the Clerk's Table ; to this, the Parliaments in Ireland, in 1692, 1695, and all Parliaments since have submitted. — For this Mr. *Molineaux* apologizes, by saying, *That, they submitted, because they liked the Thing ; and that this as well as the other Acts were thought to be highly in their Favour.* — But CHARLES LUCAS, much the wiser Man, says, *That the Parliaments of Ireland were shamefully passive, most perfidiously yielding.* — Alas ! unhappy Man, his Head is turned with the noisy Acclamations of the *Mob of Dublin*. Do you not think, *Thou rare Politician*, that the Parliaments acted wisely and discreetly, by submitting, when they could not successfully resist ? Have they not kept something by submitting, whereas, assuredly they would have lost all by open, avowed Resistance ? But if this FREEMAN uttered any Thing, that looked moderate, he would be deserted by the ORMOND and LIBERTY Boys, on whom I presume he depends for his Election. — But even in his Point of *Passiveness*, the *Parliament* was not so guilty, as he imagines. That of 1692 was very restive, sat very few Days, was Prorogued and soon dissolved. Yet this Parliament took the *English Oaths*, without Scruple : But their *Stiffness* to the Lord Lieutenant, and to the King, through him, made many honest, generous Heart's ach, for fear of the Consequences : And a Great Man, from the other Side of the Water, wrote to his Friend, upon that Occasion, 15th of November, 1692, thus, “ ’Tis now here a busy Time, and “ not so much Leisure for Resentment, as would doubtless “ be expressed at another Time, and will be remembred till “ such Time comes. — My Lord Lieutenant's Deport- “ ment on the late Accidents is thought worthy of the “ Character he sustains. The most natural Conjecture to “ be made, is the disrelishing of that Station, and that if he “ comes over, he may be succeeded by some rougher Hand ; “ nay, possibly the Parliament on this Side, may take Oc- “ casion from what is past, to propose those Laws, which “ they think fit, and to make them binding there.”

Accordingly, a rougher Hand was sent, and the Point of *sole Right* to raise Money, which was the Thing contested, was given up, by the *next Parliament*, and so all Matters were made easy between the Crown and People, and our Condition

Condition has improved daily ; and I am very sensible this FIREBRAND cannot disorder Matters much, though he may embroil them two Months longer, which, I think, will be the utmost Term he will have, to play his wicked Pranks, upon the Stage he has chosen.

Many Debates arose in the Lord's House, about the Jurisdiction, and very sharp Things were said, which contributed not a little to bind us faster ; but at length the *British Parliament* declared, by a short Act of Parliament, in 1713, that the Lords of *Ireland* had no Jurisdiction, and so ended that Contest, which as much as, or more than, any other Cause, helped forward the memorable Law, *to restrain our exporting woollen Manufactures*, which the *Censor* has in Violation of all Truth, History, or Decency, attributed to Corruption in the Ministers. But this Matter shall be fully explained, to his absolute Confusion, in a future Paper, as well as the *Resumption* or *Trustee* Act.

But I must not dismiss my former Subject, until I put my Reader in Mind, that however the DEPENDANCY of *IRELAND* on *GREAT-BRITAIN* might be disputed at the REVOLUTION, with some show of Reason, it cannot be touched upon now, without some Degree of Frenzy. One Third of the Property of the Kingdom, if not more, is now held by *English Acts* of Parliament : We are very sure, that no new Laws will be made there to bind us, but at the Request of some of our selves, or to favour their own Trade ; which if we cannot commend, we should be silent about, unless we think fit modestly to petition themselves against such new Laws.—By Intermariages, by Changes of Property, and by other Accidents, owing to our increasing Trade, and perpetual Intercourse, we are growing fast to be one and the same People.—And let us not, by our snarling, without Teeth, interrupt and prevent the good Offices of our Friends, who are daily removing every obstacle, that may interrupt a happy and lasting Unity and Affection, which is so truly the Interest of both,

I hope I have now shewed to the Satisfaction of every candid Person, the Absurdity of CHARLES LUCAS's Doctrine of INDEPENDANCY ; in my next I shall endeavour to shew that his Scheme, if it were or could be brought into Practice

Practice, must end in our total Ruin.—— He may scold and abuse me, as he has used all his Opponents; he never will answer me: To be scurrilous is the LIBERTY he claims; and I know no Rival he need fear in that Privilege. But the Truth is our Interest upon this Occasion; and his Cause will never endure it: And therefore no doubt he will *foam* and *rave*, at any Person, who utters it, and look upon all its Favourers, to be in a Plot, to DETECT LUCAS.

F I N I S.

THE
CORK SURGEON'S
ANTIDOTE,
AGAINST THE
DUBLIN APOTHECARY'S
POYSON.
FOR THE
CITIZENS of DUBLIN.

By ANTHONY LITTEN.

NUMBER III.

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THE
CORK SURGEON'S
ANTIDOTE,
AGAINST THE
DUBLIN APOTHECARY'S
POYSON.

IN my last, I endeavoured to shew the Absurdity of the GRAND INCENDIARY's Doctrine of INDEPENDANCY: In this I promised to attempt to convince my Readers, that the total Ruin of this Kingdom, must be the Effect of such an *Independancy*.

This INDEPENDANCY is a Subject to be handled at this Time, in quite a different Manner, from that, in which Mr. *Molineaux* treated it in 1698. His Business was,
since

since he resolved to undertake the Cause, to persuade, if he could, by producing and proving the Practice of former Times, and by shewing the Injustice of a different Procedure. But when his Pleading was contemned, his Book censured and burned infamously, by a Power, resolved *not to be talked or written out of it's Sovereignty*; and the Authority of the *British Parliament* was asserted, and has been actually established in a Course of sixty Years; and by the Operation of their and our Laws, we are, *in Fact*, become absolutely DEPENDANT for all we have: Surely, he is a *wicked Wretch*, an open *Disturber of the Peace of the Country*, who revives a Doctrine, which had but little force, when it was first broached, but is totally enervated, by a long Possession against it, and by the Authority, against which it Points, being now necessarily interwoven with our Constitution, and intermixed with all our Property.

He, who thus PRESUMPTUOUSLY offered, anew, to bring this exploded Doctrine to the Throne, did not, could nor expect to move the KING, except to Anger: He did not hope to win the Concurrence of the IRISH PARLIAMENT, by his ill-told Story, and his profuse Abuse: He did not flatter himself to prevail on the BRITISH PARLIAMENT, to pay a Deference to his *bad* Arguments, which they refused to his *best*, when they were first advanced, and strenuously pressed by their Author, Mr. MOLINEAUX.——No, he meant not one tittle of all this.——His Machination was, to corrupt the Illiterate and Ignorant: To strike, dazzle and astonish them, with his surprising, unprecedented Enterprize; and then, MASSINELLO-like, to lead them to such Acts of Violence, as his distempered Head should contrive.

But great Pity it is, that Honest, useful Members of Society, should be thus seduced, from their Interest and Duty, and insensibly drawn towards their own Ruin. It becomes every Man, who has *truly* the LOVE of his COUNTRY about him, to apply all his Industry, to rescue his COUNTRYMEN, from so dangerous an Influence.——An Influence most wickedly obtained; and to be, at least, as wickedly employed.

This is the avowed intent of my Papers : And I expect every Man, for his own Good, will give them a calm and serious Reading, and suffer them to have their due Weight. The Subject is of too near and too interesting Concern, to suffer Prejudice to prevail against my Arguments : Nothing but Reason ought to get an Advantage over me : To that I will submit. I hope the Reader will put on the same Resolution, and will consider well, what I shall now communicate to him, with that Impartiality and Candour, which become an honest and sensible Man.

Each particular Society is formed upon a necessary DEPENDANCY of Individuals, one upon the other ; that the stronger may support and defend the weaker. The same Reason governs States : A weak one, unable to defend itself, must place itself under the Protection of one sufficiently Powerful, to guard it against the Injuries, Insults and Incroachments of its Ravaging Neighbours : And great Advantages ought to accrue, from the Protected to the Protectors, to reward them for their Protection. As such a DEPENDANCY is never annexed to any State, meerly for the the Sake of the State depended upon, it must of Course fluctuate with *Power*, and for ever be Attendant thereon : And as the shifting of this DEPENDANCY cannot be effected without great Convulsions, Disorder and Violence ; it is manifestly the Interest of the Protected, as well as the Protector, that the Power of the Stronger should be preserved entire, rather increased than diminished ; and that therefore the Weaker should ever yield, without Force or Compulsion, in all Points of Trade, to the Stronger, for the Sake of the whole.

These Rules of Policy, which seem to me to be clear and undeniable, being applied to IRELAND, it will be quickly discovered, how ridiculous it is to look back for antient GRANTS, MODUSES, &c. to prove an INDEPENDANCY, which IRELAND is not able to maintain. He who represents a DEPENDANCY to be the *free Choice* of IRELAND, puts her into the most amiable Light, of using her *Liberty*, *so as not to abuse it* ; and preferring her true Interest, to the vain Caprice of her *licentious* Children : But he, who ever roars against this DEPENDANCY, and tumbles over musty, old Records, hardly legible, to prove
the

ght to be INDEPENDANT, confesses she is DEPENDANT, by Compulsion, and puts upon us the Badges of Slaves, which we cannot throw off.—To which of these are you most obliged, you free ELECTORS of the City of DUBLIN ?

But I will, for Argument Sake, allow, that IRELAND was before the REVOLUTION, *independant* of BRITAIN. What is to be proved from hence, but that she was unable to maintain or defend herself, even against *intestine Commotions* ? She ever lay exposed to the Invasion, Rapine and Plunder of Foreigners. Even the *Corfsairs of Barbary*, in Charles the First's Reign, swept away the Inhabitants of whole Towns, upon her Coasts. Her DEPENDANCY indeed was in those Days, too much confined to the Person of the KING.

IRELAND is yet in the same helpless State, and her Necessity for Protection will grow with her Trade. She hath not Timber to build a Ship ; and if she had, she cannot spare Sailors, out of her Trade, to man it. Whither must she look for Assistance ?——For without Protection at Sea, her Situation, her Commodities, her natural Disposition for Trade, avail her nothing. And without Trade, we should be soon a pretty Pack of *Moneyless* People. In another Century indeed, we might have Timber enough to build a Fleet ; for two thirds of the Kingdom would be quickly depopulated, and Wood would naturally spring up in Place of the People.

The KING of GREAT-BRITAIN is the supreme, executive Power : But for the Means of executing that Power, he is truly as dependant upon the *Legislative Power*, as any *Subordinate Magistrate* of GREAT-BRITAIN is upon *him*. The Error of granting Money, before the REVOLUTION, in general Terms, without ascertaining the Uses, was discovered, by Services unperformed, and the yet increasing Necessities of the PRINCES. Therefore, from that Period, the Money granted hath been all along appropriated to particular Uses : Consequently, whoever hath been *dependant* upon the Force of BRITAIN for Protection, must have been strictly and truly *dependant* upon the PEOPLE of BRITAIN, through it's REPRESENTATIVES in PARLIAMENT.

And

And that IRELAND had this Protection, and still has it, is evident, from it's Trade and Condition improving every Day, through *Peace and War*, without contributing, or *being able to contribute*, any thing towards it's own Defence, not even Privateers, in War, worth speaking of, to annoy the Enemy.— The NAVY of BRITAIN has been our Support, our Security : The Expence of which, in this Year of universal Peace, amounts to 2,179,878 Pounds. We have the Use thereof for our Defence, and yet pay not one Farthing of the Cost ; not even for the YATCH, that attends the Service of our GOVERNMENT. Why are we thus spared ?——Because our Condition is truly represented by the faithful VICEROYS ; who know we are not able to bear larger Taxes, than we pay, without burthening some Branch or other of Trade, in such a Manner as may probably lessen, rather than increase the Fund. Why then have we the Protection ?——Because we need it : And our GOVERNORS truly inform the KING and the PARLIAMENT of GREAT-BRITAIN, that we are *Loyal Subjects*, and firmly annexed to the INTEREST of our MOTHER-COUNTRY ; that our Wealth is her own ; and that, though we laboriously gather the Honey, we desire but the Wax to remain with us ; we freely give her the rich Substance thereof : Our Abundance shall be thrown into the Lap of her, who by her powerful Protection, enables us to gather it. — Thus are we protected by the Money and Strength of BRITAIN ; and shall we presume to talk, or even to think of an INDEPENDANCY ?

The BRITISH LAWS to restrain the EXPORTATION of WOOLLEN MANUFACTURES, afford a Handle to this *malignant INCENDIARY*, and will, while they hold their present Force, enable all, like him, to conjure up a Spirit amongst the People, that will be serviceable to their Purposes, which is all they think of, but will ever be hurtful to the Publick, and to Individuals, by the Discontent and Dissatisfaction, that will be upon such Occasions infused into them. These Laws were certainly impolitick, and have, in no Shape, answered their Purposes : But there are in every Country certain popular Prejudices, which Governors are obliged to indulge, and give Way to : And of that Sort was the Cry against *Irish Woollen Manufactures* ; which certainly did not prejudice *England*, from their Sorts, or their Quantity exported. Yet the People would
not

not be convinced, but the Decay of their Trade was owing to that Cause ; though in Truth, it arose from smuggling Wool from both Kingdoms, for which no adequate Remedy has been yet discovered ; nor will, until both find it to be their Interest clearly, to unite in one equitable Scheme, to prevent that enormous Mischief, which not only impoverishes and weakens us all, as much as it may, but at the same time enriches and strengthens our, at best, *very uncertain* Friends.

This Prejudice is near worn out ; at least, the better Sort are convinced, that it is ill-grounded ; and it is hoped, they will be able to draw the inferior People to their Opinion. Take Care you do not confirm the *Wavering* in their old Way of thinking, by shewing an unjustifiable Attachment to this FIREBRAND, who has signed and published his malicious, impudent and traiterous Abomination of ENGLAND, and every thing that comes from thence : Be cautious you do not supply your Enemies, or your Rivals in any Branch of Trade, if any such you have in GREAT-BRITAIN, with specious Arguments, that you encourage, countenance and favour, a noisy, turbulent INCENDIARY, who has no Value in his Composition, save that of being a declared Enemy to the DEPENDANCY of this Kingdom upon BRITAIN, and to infer from the Conduct of our METROPOLIS, that IRELAND wants but the Power, for she has the Will, to fly in her Face. You were, upon a late Occasion, in the BRITISH PARLIAMENT, wherein you were deeply concerned, spoken of, by the best-heard and most important Members, with great Respect ; and you prevailed : Beware, that upon the Return of that Occasion, or the earlier arising of a new one, you do not provoke them to alter their Language, and justify them in adding INGRATITUDE to all other Charges that may be brought against you.—Who is the Prophet, that will stand forth, and say, that you will not do all this, if you do not withdraw your Favour from CHARLES LUCAS ? — Every Man of Consideration, every Man of Prudence, who judges of Events, by the common Course of Things, and the usual Influence of Causes, will prognosticate, that such must be the Consequence of his Success in DUBLIN.

But to return.—If IRELAND were never to be relieved, from the Rigour and Severity of these Laws, relating

ing to our woollen Manufacture, it should be remembered, that the Prohibition is but Partial: For we can spin all our Wool, and send it to ENGLAND in that Shape. And that this is no contemptible Privilege may appear from hence; that Wool never bears so good a Price, as in War-time, when it all goes that Road. And when I am called upon, I will tell the Reasons, which can now do no good, but may possibly do some hurt.——And for the remaining Part of the Manufacture, it is not impossible to prove, that from certain Circumstances, IRELAND has even got more by the Prohibition, than it has lost. But I will not be like CHARLES LUCAS; I will not shew my Parts, at the Expence of my Country. If the Discovery be not made by any other Person, it shall die with me.——It is enough, that I can safely and loudly proclaim what every Body already knows, if he be honest enough to confess it; that we have had *noble, honourable, generous and abundant Amends* made to us, for what we are supposed to suffer, by hindering us from exporting our Woollen Manufactures.

Three Years before that Exportation was forbid, *viz.* 7 and 8 *Will.* IRELAND was admitted by Law, to send her *Hemp, Flax, Thread, Yarn and Linen, of her own Growth and Manufacture, Custom-free to England.*

By 3 and 4 *Anne*, IRELAND was admitted, to send her *Linen, directly to the BRITISH Plantations in America.*

So fixed were the ENGLISH, to promote and encourage this Trade, which they justly thought due to us, that in 1703, when the Parliament of IRELAND laid a Duty of 1s. 6d. *per Yard* on printed Callicoes, and the *East-India Company* and *Linen-Drapers of London* made great Opposition, and called it a *Prohibition*; they regarded not their Opposition, but passed the Bill in Council; *Because all imaginable Encouragement ought to be, and certainly will be given, to the Linen-Manufacture in Ireland.*—— And indeed, ENGLAND has been punctual to her Engagement, and has not refused us any one thing, to promote our Linen-Manufacture: Nay, she has even taxed herself, to encourage the Exportation thereof; and *scorned* the SELFISH Applications of some of her Inhabitants, who would, most ungenerously, have excluded us from this great Advantage, and en-

grossed it to themselves. She has even given us a Continuation of this Bounty, for three Years more, two Years before the Expiration of the former : That Manufacturers might be encouraged, by having so long Time before them, to enter briskly and largely into the Trade.

I have in a former Paper, given an Account of the prodigious Increase of this Manufacture : It is necessary to be a little more particular, that you may be truly informed, of the Satisfaction GREAT BRITAIN has made, for the damage you have received in your Woollen Manufacture. I have heard it often said, that the exported LINEN from IRELAND, before the REVOLUTION, did not exceed 10000 l. per Annum in Value. However that may be, I see by an Extract out of the Custom-house Books, now before me, that the whole of LINEN CLOTH, exported out of this KINGDOM in 1710, amounted but to 1688574 Yards, which at 15 d. per Yard, the Medium of that Year, came but to the Sum of 105535 l. 17 s. 6 d. In 1748, the LINEN CLOTH exported to ENGLAND only, amounted to 6545368 Yards, which at the same computed Value, produced the Sum of 409085 l. 10 s. Even at one Shilling per Yard, it produced 327268 l. 8 s. It may be presumed, that the Exportation to the rest of the World, cannot be less than 100000 l. And I am the rather induced to believe this, because hardly a Ship goes from this Port, where my Residence is, to foreign Parts, especially to AMERICA, that does not take in LINEN, for Part of her Cargo. I say not one Word of the Yarn exported, which amounts to a great Sum ; because that is necessary to the Manufactures of ENGLAND, and perhaps is hurtful to us, in not being perfectly manufactured here : But I must observe, because indeed it is very material, that within thirty Years, last past, the Country People of three Provinces, were universally supplied at Fairs and Markets, by Pedlars, with Scotch Cloth, and the Gentry wore DUTCH Linen : But by the ENGLISH Encouragement, which was the Foundation of the Manufacture, all are supplied by the Growth and Manufacture of this Kingdom ; which cannot save less than 300000 l. per Annum.—I wish some curious, understanding Man would take an exact Account of woollen Yarn, and Wool exported to ENGLAND, and set its Value made into Cloth, &c. against the Value it really produces, and then we should see the true Difference ;
and

and be certified, whether ENGLAND has done us really Good or Hurt. The Wool or Worstead, that goes to FRANCE, has no Weight in the Determination of this Matter ; for it stands upon a quite different Footing ; and is no Way affected, by the Prohibition we lye under : Not more, than the sending of ENGLISH Wool thither, is caused, by the free Trade of ENGLAND. This which, to NOISY DECLAIMERS, and FALSE ORATORS, will appear a Paradox, may be easily demonstrated, but it is not very convenient : My COUNTRY shall not be deprived by me, of any of her Arguments, she may use, to persuade GREAT BRITAIN, to admit her, into some Branch of the WOOLLEN Manufacture.

I wish, with all my Soul, that the Laws made in ENGLAND, to promote the *woollen Manufacture* there, by prohibiting our Exportation, had their desired Effect ; because she has amply recompenced us ; and her Wealth and Power are our Glory and Defence. But since this Method has not succeeded in a Course of 50 Years, but it manifestly appears, that FRANCE is her Rival, by Means of ENGLISH and IRISH WOOL, true Policy directs, that some other Scheme should be tried ; and none is more likely, than giving IRELAND some Branch of the Manufacture. The coarsest would satisfy her, and fully prove, whether our Wool could be kept from FRANCE, by Methods consistent with Liberty, which is the real Interest of all good Subjects.

Yet I confess, if I thought an Accession of WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE, would give a check to the LINEN, I should be extremely concerned, to see it introduced. For beside many other obvious Arguments for the Preference of the LINEN, it is certain, that IRELAND was not, that wealthy, happy Country, in her WOOLLEN, that she is in her LINEN AGE. She was in Possession of the WOOLLEN Manufacture for some Centuries, and little advanced her Prosperity or Trade ; in proportion I mean, to what she has done, since she has had the LINEN. So that it seems to me, that the LINEN is her natural Business : I am sure of one Instance, to prove it, which I daily observe ; *That Spinners go from Wool to Flax, but never return from Flax to Wool.*

These Things are taken notice of, but by the by.—It is Time to resume my main Subject. — It is evident then, that we have a noble Linen Manufacture DEPENDANT upon ENGLAND; and it is also evident, without Necessity of proving it, that by the Favour of our MOTHER COUNTRY, we may increase it, at least four Fold, and SCOTLAND have her Share too. Nay, it is impossible to say, where will be the *ne plus ultra* of this Manufacture: For as the Wealth and People of ENGLAND increase, and the AMERICAN Plantations improve, our Manufacture will feel the Benefit. And Foreign Countries, which now supply ENGLAND, being by the Encouragement of GREAT BRITAIN and our Improvement in the Manufacture, which will come on of Course, put under difficult Terms, and finding the Loss of their best Market, they will gradually lose the Manufacture, and we shall find out foreign Markets, which we now think not of.

Now, take a view of what we have to lose by an INDEPENDANCY; for it must be an INDEPENDANCY by Force: ENGLAND will not permit it, while she can help it, and Men of Fortune, Experience and Skill in the Interest of their Country will not desire it; so that it must be effected by CHARLES LUCAS, and the PAPISTS of the Kingdom, united to his *blinded, miserable Followers*.—— Our whole LINEN MANUFACTURE that brings us in, or saves to us, one Million of Pounds per Annum, and will quickly grow to two, would be the first Sacrifice.—— Every other Branch of our Trade to AMERICA, which we enjoy undeniably, by the Permission of GREAT BRITAIN, to which the Foreign Plantations indisputably belong, would follow.—— The Protection of the BRITISH NAVY, its FORTS and GARRISONS every where, must be entirely lost.—— What are we to have in Return for all this?—— The Pleasure to hear CHARLES LUCAS and his COMPEER haranguing in the CORPORATION HALLS, upon Liberty; defaming and abusing ALDERMEN and COMMONS of DUBLIN, that the whole Power of City and Country may center in their *lovely, wise Persons*.—— *Nobile Par Fratrum*—— In English —— A wicked Pair of Brethren—— who would hazard the Trade, Peace and Order of their Country, to gratify a lawless, boundless Ambition.

But it is impossible Things should proceed thus far : Even the *Corporations*, that have been so kind as to *screen* *LUCAS's Reputation*, at the Expence of staunch, firm Friends, to Truth and the City ; (who have been extremely injured, by the full Cry of *Faction* ;) it is hoped, will draw back, before they are hurried into the desperate Schemes of this *CATALINE*.——What, if they do ?——*GREAT BRITAIN*, that cannot be unacquainted with what passes so publickly, in the Metropolis of *IRELAND*, especially as some of the Transactions have been of so uncommon a Nature, so offensive to Government, and treading so close upon the Heels of open Rebellion, may suppose, that such daring Insults had not been made upon the *KING's* Majesty, and her *SOVEREIGNTY*, if it were not agreeable to the general Disposition of the People. If this Suspicion should be encouraged, by Persons, who envy our Prosperity, and should take such Root, as they may wish, how lamentable may be the Consequences of a Resentment arising from this Cause ?

Wealth and Unanimity are the corner Stones of national Strength and Happiness. The *LINEN-MANUFACTURE* is the Foundation of the first in this Kingdom : The *CHARTER-SCHOOLS* of the last : And they both subsist by *ENGLAND*. When *She* has the Means in her Hands, can it be imagined, that *She* will permit a People, whom *She* suspects to be ripe for *REBELLION*, to grow more powerful ? What must *She* not fear from them, if they were stronger, when they are insolent and ungrateful, in their present comparatively low Condition ?——I am unwilling to mention how much *She* may do, for *She* will be sufficiently ingenious at finding out Expedients, to humble us, if there be need.——But some Things, that are in her Power absolutely, because they are matters of Trade, must and ought to be mentioned, that we may be truly sensible of our *DEPENDANCY*.

By the Laws of *ENGLAND*, *Irish Ships* are allowed to be *BRITISH* ; by the first Act of *Charles the Second*, they were permitted to trade to the Plantations, as freely as those really, not nominally, of *BRITAIN*.——But by 7 and 8 of *Will.* it was enacted, “ that no Merchandize of the Growth or Product of any of the King's Plantations in
“ *Asia*,

“ *Asia, Africa or America*, shall be put on Shore in IRE-
 “ LAND, unless they have been first landed in ENG-
 “ LAND, &c. and paid the Rates and Duties wherewith
 “ they are chargeable.

No man can say, this was unreasonable : Because, doubt-
 less, the FINANCES of ENGLAND should be supported,
 by the Growth of Her own Plantations.——But from hence
 we may observe, how easily GREAT-BRITAIN may
 enact, *that Ships of IRELAND shall not be deemed BRI-*
 TISH SHIPS. Who can say, this would be Injustice, if
 we presume, to set up for ourselves, and wage War against
 her SOVEREIGNTY. Is it not amazing, that trading
 People, who wholly DEPEND upon the Indulgence of
 GREAT-BRITAIN, should venture to provoke her, who
 is always justly jealous of Incroachments in Trade, by
 which she bears such a sway, throughout the whole World ?
 And who knows, she can crush us to Dust, when she pleases
 to deprive us of that Trade, which her Laws allow us ?
 Consider soberly, if she should for two Years only, take
 from you the AMERICAN Trade ; if she should for that
 Time, exclude you from Exportation to her PLANTA-
 TIONS, as she has from *Direct* IMPORTATION, what
 Figure the lower CORPORATIONS in DUBLIN would
 make, and yet these are LUCAS's eminent PARTIZANS.
 —What amends could this INCENDIARY render for the
 Ruin of you and your Families ?——Weigh not what I say
 to you, by the Importance of my Person, but by the Reason
 of my Arguments. If CHARLES LUCAS, APOTHE-
 CARY, has been able to seduce you, from your Interest
 and your Duty, by his ORATORY, why should not AN-
 THONY LITTEN, SURGEON, have Power, to lead
 you back to both, by the force of Truth and Reason.——
 I am moved by the Publick Good ; he by private Ambition :
 ——I am a good Subject ; he probably, a Tool for PO-
 PERY and the *P—r*.—You have heard him ; Read me.—
 If he answers any one Argument I advance, to the Satisfac-
 tion of any reasonable Man, I am not only content you should
 still follow him, but I will myself make one of his Train ;
 and in my present Temper, I would as soon be a PAPIST
 and a JACOBITE, for I can see no Difference between
 them.

The former Occurrences of DUBLIN were pardonable : The Zeal for LUCAS might have proceeded from a Spirit of LIBERTY, as he was deemed her Champion ; though it was a mistaken and ill-guided Zeal, that exerted itself in defaming Adversaries, in publishing and justifying Untruths, in affronting the Government, and loosening all Bands of Society. But the later Proceedings must arise from a worse Spirit.—Attend carefully to what I shall now impart.—CHARLES LUCAS impudently presented a LIBEL to the LORDS JUSTICES on the 12th of last *June*, reflecting highly and unjustly upon the KING, GREAT-BRITAIN, the PARLIAMENTS of GREAT-BRITAIN and IRELAND, LORD LIEUTENANT, JUDGES, and all other Officers under the Crown. This Libel was in Form of a DEDICATION, though therein he gives it much a stronger Title, and calls it by it's true Name, a REMONSTRANCE. The LORDS JUSTICES, moved by a generous Regard for the Liberty of the Subject, received this DEDICATION for his MAJESTY, though indeed, it came to them, in a most unprecedented Manner ; and took full Time to read and consider it ; and perceiving the Insolence, Impudence and Wickedness of the Writing, they returned it by their proper Officer to the AUTHOR, as a Matter NOT FIT FOR THEM TO TRANSMIT TO HIS MAJESTY.

This Rebuke, one might reasonably think, would at least check that intemperate Zeal for the AUTHOR, which had for some Time disturbed the Traffick and Peace of the CITY : But instead of supporting the Government, and discountenancing Sedition, which all good Subjects should do, for their own Security ; Manifestoes of some of the lower CORPORATIONS have since issued, in Opposition to this just Censure of the Government, (for it cannot be taken otherwise) proclaiming the Merit of their HERO ; and one impiously profanes HOLY WRIT, by a boasting Exclamation.—*Thus shall it be done to the Man whom the KING delighteth to Honour.*—But, this is a false Reading, it should be

THUS SHALL IT BE DONE TO THE MAN, WHO LIBELS THE KING, AND WHOM OUR GOVERNORS, AND ALL LOYAL SUBJECTS THEREFORE, DISHONOUR.

It is full Time, for honest, sober Men, who give not into these licentious Ways, to publish Protests against the Proceedings of the COMPANIES of which they are Members, that we may be able at a Distance to distinguish the FRIENDS of our Country, from the FOES thereof.

The implacable, fiery Adversaries of ALDERMEN, have run into such strange Extravagancies; that they have blended their CITY Dispute, and the ENGLISH INTEREST so together, that it is impossible now to separate them. — For, whoever is a Friend to the BRITISH INTEREST, and PROTESTANT CAUSE; whoever wishes Success to the LINEN-MANUFACTURE, and AMERICAN TRADE of this Kingdom; whoever hopes to see this COUNTRY made entirely PROTESTANT, by the Works of the INCORPORATED SOCIETY; whoever acknowledges any Duty to his MAJESTY, and has a proper Resentment for the undeserved Affronts offered to our GREAT and GOOD KING, and for the traiterous Endeavours to weaken his Authority with his Subjects, by unjustly impeaching the Administration of all his MINISTERS; must and will oppose CHARLES LUCAS, the open and avowed Enemy to his COUNTRY.

Reader, as you regard your ALLEGIANCE, choose on which Side you will List.

F I N I S.

THE
CORK SURGEON'S
ANTIDOTE,
AGAINST THE
DUBLIN APOTHECARY'S
POYSON.
FOR THE
CITIZENS of DUBLIN.

By ANTHONY LITTEN.

NUMBER IV.

DUBLIN:

Printed for PETER WILSON, Bookseller in
Dame-Street. 1749.
[Price Two Pence.]

CORRIGENDUM

ANTI-DOTE

AGAINST THE

DUELING APOTHECARY

POISON

AND THE

CIVILIAN'S DUEL

BY THE AUTHOR

IN AMERICA

BY J. B. ALLEN

Printed by Peter Wilson, No. 101 N. 3rd St., Phila.
[This is the first edition.]



THE
 CORK SURGEON'S
 ANTIDOTE,
 AGAINST THE
 DUBLIN APOTHECARY'S
 POYSON.

THE small Quantity of Paper I send abroad weekly, will not permit me to go through any important Subject suddenly : And probably this delay may have its Use. For the Arguments will be thoroughly considered ; and the Reader will return to the Subject , with fresh Spirit, and a renewed Appetite.

And indeed the Point I have been upon in my two last Papers, is of all the *Political* Questions, relative to *this Kingdom*, that in which IRELAND has the deepest Concern, and in which People are yet the least instructed. The Reason is evident. ——— Because it is delicate in its Nature, and has many Prejudices to combat with ; therefore a *wise Man* will not meddle with it officiously. ——— Beside, it is most unprofitable in its Issue. For every Man knows, the *Kingdom* is DEPENDANT, and cannot be otherwise : What matters then, whether it be so by original *Force or Consent* ? We find we are now thriving apace ; and therefore, whether our DEPENDANCY be antiently CONSTITUTIONAL or not, it agrees well with us ; and he must be an errant QUACK, who would attempt to alter that Course of Diet, which improves and strengthens the Body : Especially, when the Change cannot be effected without bringing on violent CONVULSIONS, which the Patient will hardly have a Chance to escape and live.

But what care MOUNTEBANKS for the CONSTITUTION, if they can sell their Pills ? ——— Is it not strange, though every Day produces fatal Instances of the Unskilfulness and Rashness of EMPIRICKS, that yet they find new Fools to impose upon, and to *Poyson*, who will despise the Advice of the most regular, and most skilful PHYSICIAN ? ——— So captivated they are by SELF-PRAISE and SELF-SUFFICIENCY ; which all prudent Persons should fly from, as Evidences of IGNORANCE, or of an EVIL INTENTION.

If you ask one of CHARLES LUCAS's most zealous Partizans, what he values him so highly for ? ——— He answers ; because he is LIBERTY it self. ——— Tell him then, that LIBERTY is reciprocal, and that a Man, who demands the benefit of the Laws, ought to *obey* them, or he certainly is no LOVER of LIBERTY. ——— That this CHARLES LUCAS allows no competent JUDGE, or LAWYER in the Kingdom, but himself. ——— That every Thing must go his Way, or he will not submit, which is plain TYRANNY. ——— That he never *prints*, but to *libel*. ——— That he never *speaks*, but to *defame* or *deceive*. ——— That he never *relates* a *Fact*, but he *prevaricates*, *misrepresents*

misrepresents or Falsifies.—That he will not even Acknowledge any KING, unless he be himself PRIME-MINISTER.—And that, his *Words and Actions flatly contradict all his Common-place Precepts of LIBERTY.*—He will Reply, this is all False, he is no such Man.—Demand his Proofs.—He will tell you, CHARLES LUCAS HIMSELF says, that he has the WISDOM of SOLOMON; the ELOQUENCE of CICERO; the INTEGRITY of CATO; the LEGISLATIVE Capacity of SOLON or LYCURGUS; and the COURAGE and CONDUCT of CÆSAR.—He tells us in our HALLS, that we are all KINGS, and that he is our POOR SERVANT.—Wonderous Humility!—Indeed, he assures us, there is not an honest or sensible MEMBER in the HOUSE of COMMONS, and that his Presence is much wanting there, to open the Eyes of the Nation, and to *teach SENATORS Wisdom.*—And go there he shall: For he is LIBERTY all over.—He is not tied up, by any old musty Rules of PHILOSOPHERS or DIVINES: Though he is not sure he is a CHRISTIAN; he is sure he is of no visible CHURCH, but meerly for FORM.—Though he has sworn Allegiance; MONARCHICAL or REPUBLICAN PRINCIPLES are all alike to him.

Such a Creature as this, is an apt *Dupe* for a MOUNTEBANK; he will take his Pills, until he gets into a galloping Consumption, and then ESCULAPIUS could not save him.

Yet such, and such only are the Arguments and Motives to be produced on the Part of this PRINCE of MOUNTEBANKS.

If I have been fortunate enough, to advance any thing in my Papers, worthy the Attention of those, who are not yet *incurable*; I beseech them, to continue their Attention to the End, and to suspend an absolute Determination, until they try, whether I can prove all I have charged the INCENDIARY with. If I do what I have promised, I shall save them the Trouble of *Repenting*, without being able to make *Restitution*: If I do not, I am the MOUNTEBANK, and CHARLES LUCAS, APOTHECARY, a PHYSICIAN equal to HIPPOCRATES.

To proceed then,——In my last, I proved that the Trade of this Kingdom, is in the Power of GREAT-BRITAIN, and that it is incompatible with any INDEPENDANCY, but such an one as IRELAND can never enjoy; an INDEPENDANCY with the Consent of GREAT-BRITAIN. We are come too late into the World to set up for ourselves. An *Island* is, of all Places, in greatest Danger, without a *naval* Force to defend her; which cannot be procured without *Trade*. *Trade* and *Power at Sea* are productive of one another: *Trade* indeed begets *Power*, but she cannot herself subsist without it. A Country upon the *Continent* may have *Frontier Garrisons*; she may have Stone, Brick or Turf Walls, like *Chinese* or *Roman* Works, to defend her; But an Island must have *Ships* for her *Garrisons*; her Walls must be made of *Wood*. This *Island* is full of Gates, that never can be shut up; every Creek affords Access to an Enemy. We must therefore be a maritime Power ourselves, or we must be subject to a maritime Power, which can and will defend us, for our Subjection. But a maritime Power we cannot be ourselves without a Miracle: And Miracles have ceased, though they should not, if an Infidel Age requires them.

Maritime Powers have grown out of the INDIES. Before the Discovery of them, the HANS-TOWNS and FLEMMINGS had all the Traffick of the Ocean. SPAIN was the first discoverer of the INDIES, and would have overtopt all EUROPE, by the Spoils of AMERICA, had not PROVIDENCE been watchful for us, and defeated by Winds and Waves her collected Power.

ENGLAND, ever vigilant in matters of Trade, soon after discovered the Road to the West-INDIES, and by her large Plantations there, has so improved her Navigation, that she has made her Way into all Parts of the known World; and is become, in her natural Element, an Over-Match for the rest of the *Universe*.

HOLLAND

HOLLAND had her *Regeneration*, in that early Time of Navigation, and thrust in her Head, amongst the chief Powers of the Sea.

The *Crown* of FRANCE was not owner of one Ship in 1624, but hired of her own Subjects, and of ENGLAND and HOLLAND those, which she used in the Siege of ROCHEL. But Cardinal RICHLIEU observing from the Service ENGLAND had done for the FRENCH KING, by her Ships, that FRANCE was ever open to the Arms of ENGLAND, made it his principal Care to provide against such an Inconvenience, and when he died, in 1642, he left more than one hundred Ships and Gallies, with suitable Stores, in the Royal Arsenals. Yet for want of a Trade, to supply this Fleet with skilful Hands, it was not formidable. But since 1660, Plantations have been made in the *West-Indies*, and an *East-India* Company has been erected with great Privileges, and FRANCE has, by these Means, grown into that Condition, that she has more than once disputed the SOVEREIGNTY of the Sea with ENGLAND : And it is notorious, that an Interruption of her INDIA Trade in the last War, had reduced her naval Power, to a Weakness near as great, as that she felt before the Days of RICHLIEU. But should FRANCE quit her ambitious Views on the EUROPEAN CONTINENT, where she is secure from Insults, for half a Century only, and apply herself to her INDIA Trade, and the Improvement of her PLANTATIONS, she would indeed become a formidable maritime POWER. But her Political State will not endure this ; nor is it the Interest of her Neighbours it should. The Head of so unweildly a Body is in more danger from its own Members, than from Foreigners : And therefore, she is forced to use frequent bleeding, to prevent too great richness of the Blood, or a Plethory, that may cause the Destruction of the whole Œconomy. Thus, the absolute Power of FRANCE seems to be the Safety of her Neighbours, because it is her own danger : Though it occasions now and then, some Incursions and Trespasses for Exercise of her best Subjects, who are bred to War, and must have it some where ; but then it interrupts a steady Attention to the MARINE.

As ENGLAND, FRANCE, SPAIN, and HOLLAND, have grown into *naval* Power, in proportion to their INDIAN PLANTATIONS and Trade; so have all the smaller States of EUROPE, (I mean small only with Respect to the naval Power) become of significance at Sea, in proportion to their Trade, to the EAST and WEST-INDIES, and the Home-Manufactures they carry thither. And States, which have no such Trade, are not of any Consideration upon the Sea.

It has been the Policy of all States, who have got a solid Footing in the INDIES, to confine the Trade of their Plantations to their own Subjects: That no Manufactures may be carried thither, but their own, if they have them to carry; and that they may be the Carriers of them, and of the returned Product of the Plantations. GREAT-BRITAIN has out-stripped all Nations that are engaged in this Trade: And therefore she is the first MARITIME POWER of the World; and will be such, whilst she preserves her Superiority in that Trade. I suppose, every Man, be he ever so prejudiced, will allow, that what share of this Trade IRELAND hath, she oweth absolutely to GREAT-BRITAIN, and holdeth at her Will; and that she never can grow into a MARITIME POWER for want of the necessary Means, and therefore is intirely DEPENDANT upon GREAT-BRITAIN for Trade and Protection.

I have been the longer upon this Subject, because I cannot be too explicit when I am addressing myself to the Metropolis of a Kingdom, that depends totally upon Trade, and wherein are Men of as clear Understanding in this Matter, as any perhaps in EUROPE. Now to these I will appeal, whether it be fit to send a Person to PARLIAMENT, who appears by his own Works, to be so ignorant in the true Interest of his Country; or so wicked, that he would pervert his Knowledge to serve his own By-End of Popularity, amongst the lower People, who understand but the sound of Liberty; and therefore often mistake LICENTIOUSNESS, a wanton, forward Harlot, when dressed in the modest Apparel of Liberty, for LIBERTY, a lovely, virtuous and chaste Dame.

There

There is not a Part of our Country, nor any Society therein, that ought to be more justly alarmed at this unreasonable, inflammatory Doctrine of CHARLES LUCAS, than our UNIVERSITY. It has been a Complaint of this, and of all DEPENDANT COUNTRIES, that the Natives have been too much neglected, in the Disposal of Offices and Employments. But IRISHMEN are looked upon now with another Eye, and make their Way, not only into the Offices of Profit and Trust at Home, but into those about the Persons of KING and PRINCE, and at the highest Boards of GREAT-BRITAIN ; and no Difference is made, *cæteris paribus*, between a BRITISH SUBJECT of ENGLAND, WALES, SCOTLAND or IRELAND ; and it will arise from ourselves, if this Indifference doth not increase daily.

Natives, who mean to make themselves capable of Offices and Employments in Church, Law or State, will generally receive an Education at Home, in School and University Learning, and doubtless, Expectation of Preferment, will encourage many, to partake of an University Education, who would not upon any other Terms think of it. Natural Understanding is here, just as it is amongst our Neighbours : But the Rewards for Learning are undoubtedly fewer, and as the same Motives of Interest and Affection rule every where, but part of the few fall to the Lot of Natives ; and it cannot be wondered at. It is one of the Returns to be made by a DEPENDANT COUNTRY, for the Protection it receives. But then, we should take care, that we do not deprive our selves of that Share we have, or hinder it from increasing, by propagating an opposite national Interest. The executive Power is wholly in the Crown ; but the KING of IRELAND will not wage War with the Interest of GREAT BRITAIN : She must be superior for the Good of the whole. If therefore, a Suspicion should prevail, that LUCASIAN Principles were commonly adopted, it might become dangerous to trust the Natives with Power, and then would grow as great a Difference between BRITISH-IRISH and BRITISH, as there was formerly between IRISH and ENGLISH-IRISH. The mischievous Effects of this need not be laid more open before Men of Sense and Learning : And as this detestable Doctrine can be of no Use in Nature, but to chagrin themselves, to in-

interrupt that Success in the World, which they are intitled to, and to imbitter all their Enjoyments; the Youth should be taught early to abhor it, and to look upon the unseasonable Broacher of it, to be an ENEMY to the Literature, as well as the Peace of this Country.

As this INCENDIARY has been extremely wicked in his Doctrine, so has he been injudicious in the Choice of Instances to prove it.—Mr. *Molineaux*, in his Book, said thus, *I see no more Reason for binding IRELAND by ENGLISH Laws, than there is for binding SCOTLAND: CHARLES LUCAS* copying after his Original, says, *IRELAND can owe your MAJESTY no more Duty or Allegiance, meerly as King of England, than Scotland did to our Kings before the Union.*

Mr. *Molineaux* died in 1698, but had he lived till 1704, he would have been ashamed of his INDEPENDANT Instance. Yet CHARLES LUCAS, (who must be a wretched Politician, if he knows not History; or an errant KNAVE, if he conceals his Knowledge, to serve his Turn,) now advances the same Instance, without acquainting, or being able to acquaint us, with the Alteration of Circumstances relative to SCOTLAND; and instead of serving his Cause, he supplies his Adversaries, with a flagrant Instance of the miserable Condition of an INDEPENDANT State, without Power, to *stand alone*. — Thus Thieves ever steal what is next at Hand, without considering the present Use of it.—But I will do for him, what *Honestly* he ought to have done himself.

So far then, I must allow him to be right, *that ENGLAND did not expressly bind SCOTLAND by Laws; but she did what was tantamount: She prevented her from executing her own Laws.*

In 1695, the Lord High Commissioner, in his Speech, declared to the *Scotch* Parliament, “ That if they found it
“ would tend to the Advancement of Trade, that an Act be
“ passed, for the Encouragement of such as should acquire
“ and establish a *Plantation* in *Africa*, or *America*, or any
“ other Part of the World, where Plantations might be
“ lawfully acquired, his MAJESTY was willing to declare,
“ that he would grant to the Subjects of that Kingdom, in
“ favour

“ *favour of those Plantations*, such Rights and Privileges,
 “ as he granted in like Cases, to the Subjects of his other
 “ Dominions.”

Under this solemn Recommendation from the Throne, the Parliament passed a Law, “ For settling a Trade in the Western Plantations,” and a Company was erected, to Trade to *Africa* and the *Indies*, under the Great Seal.

As soon as the ENGLISH Parliament met, they addressed the KING, and complained of the *Scotch Act*, “ as
 “ being very mischievous and prejudicial, to all his MA-
 “ JESTY’s Subjects that were concerned in the Wealth
 “ or Trade of the Nation: And that an Expression in the
 “ Act, seemed to engage his Majesty, to employ the na-
 “ val Strength of the Nation, to support this new Com-
 “ pany, to the great Detriment of ENGLAND.”

The KING answered, “ That he had been ill served
 “ in SCOTLAND; but he hoped some Remedies might be
 “ found to prevent the Inconveniences, which might arise
 “ from this Act.”

The Parliament discovered, that the *Directors* of this new Company had acted as *Directors* in ENGLAND, raised Subscriptions, administered and took an Oath *de fide*. For this, *They voted them guilty of an high Crime and Misdemeanor, and ordered them to be impeached.* — But their Witnesses slipped from them, and that Proceeding stopped of Course.

The Company applied next to HAMBURGH for Subscriptions, and obtained a large Sum: But the KING’s MINISTER presented a *Memorial* to the *Senate* of that City, not only *disowning the Authority of said Act of Parliament, and Letters-Patent*, but also threatening both SENATE and INHABITANTS, if they should countenance or join with them, in any Treaty of Trade or Commerce. — This Memorial seemed at first to be much resented; but in the End, it had it’s desired Effect.

Notwithstanding these Discouragements the Company proceeded, and by consent of the Natives, of the adjoining Country, who had the Propriety, they landed, *November*

4th, 1698, on the Coast of DARIEN, and took Possession of an uninhabited Place, never before possessed by EUROPEANS. The SPANIARDS were immediately alarmed, and presented a Memorial to the KING. The SCOTCH encountered it with Representations.— But Proclamations were made in the ENGLISH PLANTATIONS, that no Sort of Assistance should be sent to them. The House of LORDS addressed the KING, against the SCOTS; and they were at length forced to give up their PLANTATION.

Scotland had been looked upon, before the Time of *James* the First, as a *Postern*, to let in Enemies, upon ENGLAND; and she had obstinately refused, through all KING WILLIAM's Reign, to entail her Crown, in the same Manner ENGLAND had done, upon the HANOVER LINE. Therefore every Accession of Strength would make her a more troublesome, and dangerous Neighbour.—— And notwithstanding her INDEPENDANCY, you here see her KING, to gratify ENGLAND, throwing the blame of her making Laws to help her Trade, and promote her Navigation, upon his Servants; and disowning in foreign Countries, the *Legal* Authority of the *Kingdom*. —— But ENGLAND or SCOTLAND was to be obliged; and the Weakest went to the Wall.

SCOTLAND continued stiff, and would not come into the Terms of ENGLAND; see then, how this INDEPENDANT Country was served.

In 1704, ENGLAND enacted, That, until the Succession to the Crown of *Scotland* be settled, in the same Manner, as the Succession of the Crown of ENGLAND, —— *Natives of SCOTLAND, except those then settled* *Inhabitants of ENGLAND, shall be adjudged Aliens.* —— *That Persons conveying Horses, Arms or Ammunition into SCOTLAND, shall forfeit 100 l. and treble the Value of such Horses, Arms, &c.* —— *That all great Cattle and Sheep brought out of SCOTLAND into ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c. shall be forfeited.* —— *That SCOTCH Coals brought into ENGLAND, or IRELAND, shall be forfeited.* —— *That no SCOTCH Linen shall be imported into ENGLAND, IRELAND, &c. under Penalty of forfeiting the same, and double thereof.*

SCOTLAND might indeed have remained INDEPENDANT : But she would have been undone. Her PATRIOTS did better for her ; they accepted of an UNION, which has made her capable of every Privilege ENGLAND enjoys. — And if she had not been united, she must have been ruined, unless she came into the ENGLISH Terms ; and then surely ENGLAND would have *indirectly* made her *Laws*.

Would any Friend to IRELAND wish to see such an INDEPENDANCY, as would make ENGLAND jealous of our Prosperity ? Surely, he would not, after the Example I have laid before his Eyes.

HANOVER is a very improper Instance ; it is quite out of the Way of ENGLAND. Had they any clashing Trading Interests, it is not hard to judge, which would prevail. The ELECTOR of HANOVER would not dispute the Will of the KING of GREAT-BRITAIN.

FRANCE and ENGLAND were never peaceably in one Hand ; so that no Man can say, how Things would have gone between them. But this I will venture to give as my Opinion ; that if they had both become trading Countries, as they now are, the strongest at Sea would have ruled the other.

I am very far from thinking a DEPENDANCY on GREAT-BRITAIN, a State of Slavery. Men, who have a true Notion of Liberty, never will make their Fellow-Creatures Slaves. The ENGLISH are a sensible, generous and good-natured People, humane and kind to all, who *depend* upon them. They are *exalted* by their Condition, and they are *brave* ; and therefore never will be bullied : They will not, through Fear, do any thing ; through Love and Charity they will do every thing. It is our Joy, they are this Kind of People : Or we must long ago have fallen into other Hands. They have nothing to fear from us : But they have every Cause to love us and to cherish us. *We are Bone of their Bone, and Flesh of their Flesh* ; and have no Interest distinct from theirs.

He is the true PATRIOT, that thinks and speaks thus. PATRIOTISM is to be always defined, from the Circumstances

stances of the Country : And he, who makes the best of her Condition, and creates most Friends for her, is certainly her true Lover. But the DON QUIXOTE, who calls Sheep, Wolves ; and rushes his Countrymen into Disputes with Wind-Mills, deserves to be pitied, but not to be followed.

Say, INCENDIARY, what would you be at ? ——— Would you persuade the PARLIAMENT at the ensuing Meeting, to take up Arms for an INDEPENDANCY ? Or would you have the KING declare in LONDON, for the INDEPENDANCY of IRELAND ? ——— Publish your Scheme, and we shall know what to say to you. If it be according to your *Second Address* that you want to lead an Army of Citizens : Beat your Drums ; we shall know better how to deal with an open Enemy than a pretended Friend. ——— Law of Arms will tell us what to do with you, as a REBEL : The Law doubts, how to punish you, as an INCENDIARY.

Before I conclude, I must give the PATRIOT the Pleasure to know, that I have seen his CENSOR, of the Ninth of *September* ; and now must congratulate him upon some Appearance of Candour, in confessing the true Author of that *excellent* Performance ; and shall expect to see hereafter, the fictitious Character removed, and CHARLES NOBODY fixed in it's Place. Things are coming about just as I foretold.—— However I must complain of my hard Treatment in that same CENSOR : I did not a little Plume myself in my Performance, because I heard from all Hands, that I pleased the Town, and was run into a second Edition : It was therefore a shocking Mortification, to be stripped at once of all my Honour, and to find the SCURRILITY and LIES of the CENSOR lavished upon some Body, who perhaps values not this Addition to his Reputation, because he needs it not. But I, who am a Beginner in the World, in this Way, had no Method of making myself considerable, no other Hope of ranking with KINGS, LORDS-LIEUTENANTS, LORDS-JUSTICES, PEERS, BISHOPS, PRIVY-COUNSELLORS, JUDGES, BARONETS, KNIGHTS, ESQUIRES, and ALDERMEN, but by bearing my due Proportion of the CENSOR's *Detraction* and *Falshood*. Alas ! how am I disappointed. —— To call me at last, but a LITTLE FELLOW. —— A Title I am well used to.—— For I have been called an HONEST *Little Fellow* these forty Years past ; by which I am excluded

ed from all FELLOWSHIP with the CENSOR.— And of the Truth of this I am ready to produce many living Witnesses.

You charge me, (I beg Pardon, not me, but somebody else, whom you dare not name,) with accusing you, of being guilty of FALSHOOD, SCURRILITY, DETRACTION, GENERAL MALEVOLENCE, DISAFFECTION, TREASON and REBELLION.—Truly, you go too fast :—You do not wait for me :—You prove them all daily yourself. — I am yet upon your TREASON, REBELLION, and DISAFFECTION : Have I not pretty well proved them ?—Yet I have not done with those Articles. ————— The rest shall follow in Course, and by the Time I have done, I fancy your METZOTINTO Prints will not give Bread to poor SILCOCK.

I pray you to stop your Hand : For, as I have undertaken to unravel all your Schemes, if every Paper you print contains FACTS, I shall not have done with your LIES these seven Years.

Two Months are almost past, since I called upon you, to prove a Bundle of scandalous Stories of an HONOURABLE and UPRIGHT JUDGE, long dead, which you were pleased in your full Career to entertain your Followers with. This you could not do ; for, if you could, I am sure you would gladly have done it. — You put me in Mind of a poor, unhappy Gentleman, who took it once into his Head, to possess himself of a certain Board in LUCAS's COFFEE-HOUSE ; upon which he would allow no Man to tread, but himself. But it was impossible such a Chasm could be kept uninvaded, in that crowded Place, and he perpetually affronted the Invaders. Being called to Account for his Rudeness, he produced a Pocket-Book, in which he had the Names of Hundreds he had treated in the same Way ; *Sir*, said he, *you see how many I have to account with before I come to you ; I will enter your Name, and you shall have Justice in your Turn.* ————— Thus he put every Man off, and was at last discovered, to be so much disordered in his Head, that he was acquitted even of—MURDER. — But don't you venture to quote this Precedent in all Points.

DUBLIN

DUBLIN has been a Stage of Old for CHEATS and MOUNTEBANKS. The natural Honesty of the People lays them open to the Impositions of KNAVES. Many now living remember the PRINCE of PASSAU: Had that IMPOSTOR dealt at first in the SENSES and PASSIONS of the PEOPLE, and left their MONEY to the last, he might have trod the Stage as long as LUCAS has done.——But his Eagerness to touch their Cash, obliged him soon to take the Advantage of a fair Wind on a SUNDAY, and leave his silly CREDITORS behind him. Perhaps before NOVEMBER be past, we may hear of such another ESCAPE; unless the KING's-BENCH, or SERJEANT at ARMS, have a sharp LOOK-OUT.

F I N I S.

Next Week will be published,

The FIFTH NUMBER of the CORK SURGEON's ANTIDOTE. Containing a Comparison of Mr. LUCAS's Doctrine, with the Demands of the Papists in 1641.

THE
CORK SURGEON'S
ANTIDOTE,
AGAINST THE
DUBLIN APOTHECARY'S
POYSSON.
FOR THE
CITIZENS of DUBLIN.

By ANTHONY LITTEN.

NUMBER V.

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THE
 CORK SURGEON'S
 ANTIDOTE,
 AGAINST THE
 DUBLIN APOTHECARY'S
 POYSON.

I AM indeed not a little piqued, at the CENSOR's envious Attempt to rob me of that Honour I have acquired, by appearing Publickly against him, in behalf of my COUNTRY ; by which probably his base Projects and Designs may be frustrated. — Is it at all more wonderful, that a SURGEON should become an *Author*, than an APOTHECARY ? — He has not, I suppose, heard of a Daughter, who was born, and continued Deaf and Dumb to her Womanhood : But seeing an ASSASSIN

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attacking

attacking her Father, she found by the meer Power of Nature, the Use of her Tongue, and gave Notice of the Danger, which her Father did not see. Thus have I got the better of my natural Modesty, to encounter this dangerous Enemy to my KING and COUNTRY : And he will find, that he has at last met with one, whom he cannot by any feurrility, deter from doing that, which he knows is right.

I am very sensible, that he would have been long since opposed by Men of great Parts, Learning and PATRIOTISM, (more equal to the Task, than a poor Surgeon) but that they were shy of exposing themselves to his foul Tongue, and abusive Pen : Knowing, that a Man who will rake into the most distant Part of Life, cannot miss finding out some Foible or Indiscretion, that will make his Opponent *a But for a fluting Multitude*.——But this is not an Answer to the Charge.

One, who *values* himself upon being a *popular Orator*, should always be ready to *defend*, as well as to *offend*. Nothing is necessary for speaking an Oration; but a good Memory, an undaunted Front, and an emphatical clear Utterance : The Skill lies in *replying*. If this be well done, it shews he understands his Business, and that all is his own Work.——But if he descends to Scolding, instead of answering; and calls NAMES, instead of giving Arguments, it is manifest his Cause, or his Genius is extremely weak.

This however has been LUCAS's Practice, from his first setting out ; notwithstanding all his Promises of Candour and Forbearance. For my Part, I have not written one word, that has not fairly arisen out of his Works : Nor shall I. They afford Matter enough : And I mean not to look for any private Charges against him. Out of his own Mouth shall he be condemned.

If I have found any favour in your Eyes, and have won your Attention by appealing to your natural Understanding and Interest, and by scorning the low Arts of sporting with your Passions : I beseech you, to guard against all the mean Schemes of your Enemies, and be not drawn by collateral Objects, from that which is your principal Concern. CATALINE and his Gang, have found your weak

Side :

Side : There they cling, and employ all their Force to keep up your Spirits, against ALDERMEN : They have carried Matters so far, that you see, the TRAGICAL FARMER has even discovered the Cause of *Æneas's* mortal hatred to TURNUS was ——— That he was an ALDERMAN.

Recollect, that I observed in my Third Paper, *that the fiery Enemies of ALDERMEN, had so blended the ENGLISH-PROTESTANT-INTEREST, and the Cause of ALDERMEN together, that they could not now be separated.* You must therefore be extremely watchful, that you do not too closely attend to that Prejudice against ALDERMEN, and forget your greater and more lasting Interest. The FATHERS of many of you were not, and the SONS of many of you will not be, Citizens of DUBLIN. Look well therefore to the general Interest of the KINGDOM, and for ever carry in your Minds, that it consists in preserving the Affection and Protection of GREAT-BRITAIN.—Remember you have a permanent Interest in the Kingdom, and be not led astray from it, by factious Men, who abuse your laudable Love for Liberty, to promote their detestable Schemes, which cannot be compleated, but by overturning our Constitution in CHURCH and STATE.

Before I take leave of the Subject I have been upon, I must give you some Instances of the MALEVOLENCE of this INCENDIARY, to the People of ENGLAND, and at the same time, of his slender Regard to Truth : But all social Virtues must bow to his grand Design, of inflaming you to a pitch of Madness, and hurrying you into his mischievous Schemes.

In his Tenth Address, he tells the CITIZENS, That,
 “ whoever takes the trouble of enquiring, will find, all
 “ the *English* Parlements, who have *presumed to impose*
 “ *Laws upon Ireland, without the consent of the People,*
 “ were of the *slavish and corrupt* Stamp, I have now de-
 “ scribed, and the *Irish* Parlements, at the same Time,
 “ were not *much* better. And it is not to be supposed,
 “ that these evil Ends could have been brought about,
 “ but by a Combination of *Corruption, or Perverseness,*
 “ on

“ on the one Side, and *Ignorance*, or *Supineness* with *Corruption*, on the other.”

I do not recollect that he ever speaks of *English* Parliaments, but as *corrupt* ; or of *Irish*, but as ignorant.—He means undoubtedly, that his Censures and Instructions shall correct the first ; and *his Presence*, reform the last.—But first, before he has Credit to do either, he must establish a Reputation of Truth and Integrity, which he has hitherto failed in most abominably.

For it happens that during much the greater Part of *King William's* Reign, the Parliaments were notoriously and scandalously opposite to the Measures of that Prince, which prevented him from doing those great Things, which he meditated, for the security of *Europe*, against the Ambition of the *French* King. There is not a Period in all our *English* History, wherein Ministers had less Influence over Parliaments. The Laws that were made early in that Reign, *for the Clergy and Laity of IRELAND*, were made at their own Request : In this, neither *English* or *Irish* Parliaments are blameable. ——— The Law *for enjoining certain Oaths to be taken*, was made in *England*, before any Parliament was thought of in *Ireland*, and if it had not been complied with by the next Parliament, in the then unquiet and unsettled State of *Ireland* ; the Consequences would have been certainly very fatal to the Liberty of this Kingdom.

The Law *for restraining the Exportation of our wool-len Manufacture*, and that *for resuming the King's Irish Grants*, were both made by that Parliament, which reduced the army so low, as to encourage the *French* quickly to undertake a new War ; and refused positively their Consent, and rudely enough, that the *King* should keep with him a single Regiment of *Dutch* Guards, that had accompanied him, like *Cæsar's* favourite Legion, in all his heroical Actions : And had also obstinately denied his Majesty any share of the *Irish* Forfeitures, to be reserved for his Disposal.

Was it a Time for the *Irish* Parliament to Struggle, when there appeared such a Spirit against the Authority of
the

the *King* and his Ministers? Those from whom they might expect Protection, had not the Power to give any.

In his Eleventh Address, speaking of the *British Law*, to secure the *Dependancy* of Ireland, he hath this remarkable Rant: “ Recollect, that this Act was passed, when
“ that infernal Prince and Patron of Perfidy and Parricide, WALPOLE, was *Prime Minister*, and his abandoned Creatures, his hireling Slaves, I may say, his
“ Household, or Retinue, were, by unheard of Kinds of
“ sinister Influence, Fraud, Venality and Corruption, packed into Parlelament.”

The Fact on which he founds this profuse Abuse, is absolutely false. For this Act passed the 6th of GEO. Ist. which Year ended August 1. 1720. ——— And it is well known, that Sir Robert Walpole’s Power was not established till the Year 1722: He was so necessary to the Publick, in the distressed Condition of the Kingdom, upon the Failure of the *South-Sea-Company*, that from that Time he grew, until he became PRIME MINISTER in 1722, or thereabout. ——— The Contention in *Great-Britain* about this Minister was so recent, that he was sure of aggravating the Grievance, by Misrepresenting it, to be an Act of his: Had he named a STANHOPE or a SUNDERLAND, he would have omitted a most powerful Ingredient to irritate his Admirers.

Here are two absolute *Falsities* relative to this Matter, in which this PATRIOT is DETECTED: And which he introduced meerly for the Sake of his *Billingsgate* Abuse, and accomplishing his traiterous Design, of inflaming his Countrymen. He would indeed put PATRIOTISM out of Countenance, if she received him into her Family. But she is Chaste and Virtuous; subsists by Truth, Justice, Moderation and Impartiality, and admits not INCENDIARIES within her Walls.

But what matters this DETECTION? He will perhaps cull an Audience, make an Oration, draw up Resolutions of the Injustice of convicting a Man upon full Evidence, and then I shall be hanged in Effigy, and my Paper burned under the Gallows.

I am very sensible that the DEPENDANCY of IRELAND has been put into a very strong Light, but yet it is the true one.——— *Let CANAAN be cursed, and be a Servant of Servants to his Brethren*, who has forced us thus, to discover *our Father's Nakedness*.

But DEPENDANT as we are described to be, we are not made a Whit more so, by the Description. The knowing People of GREAT-BRITAIN had sufficient Apprehension of this before: And it was absolutely necessary, that they should be convinced, that we know our Condition and Interest too, and need not a Proof of their Power.

We are of vast Importance to GREAT-BRITAIN: Their Trade and Manufactures would quickly feel our Poverty. IRELAND is more profitable to GREAT-BRITAIN, than the richest Mine of *Mexico* would be. Her whole Ballance of Trade arises from IRELAND and AMERICA. But *she* enables us to be thus advantageous to her, and serviceable to ourselves. Our Interests are knit together, and not to be separated, without certain Ruin to us, and great Damage to her. *She* and *we* therefore ought to spurn at any INCENDIARY, who shall endeavour to divide us, or breed a Jealousy between us. What can be a stronger Evidence, of our approving the DOCTRINE of Division, than our Honouring and Countenancing the TEACHER thereof. But I will not, I cannot fear, this will be the Consequence, since the DOCTRINE appears clearly, to be *absurd* and *ruinous*. —— Here this Matter shall rest for the present: If the INCENDIARY thinks fit to encounter my Arguments with Reason, I shall attend him; but his scurrility I condemn. He has been too liberal of Scandal and Abuse, to be heeded in any of his personal Reflections. It is the safety of all, who contend with him, that his Defamation, Malice and Falshood, have been notoriously lavished upon those, who neither deserve or feel them.

I have given you in this Paper two flagrant Instances of the INCENDIARY's Deviation from Truth. But who can wonder that he thus relates Facts transacted in GREAT-BRITAIN, beyond the memory of most of you, when he dares

dares to call upon you to justify a *most monstrous* LIE, of an Affair, recently transacted, and of so publick a Nature, that none can or ought to be ignorant of it.

In his first Address, wherein he endeavours to convince, that the Parliaments of IRELAND, the COMMONS I should say, have been CORRUPT and SUPINE, and probably will continue so, *unless he be sent amongst them*; he gives you several Instances to support his Assertions, every one of which is so far from answering his Purpose, that they shall be all justified or excused, in the Course of these Papers: That which at present I shall take notice of, is the most *impudent Falshood* that ever was published; because the present HOUSE of COMMONS can all contradict it, and undoubtedly will, at a proper Season, for their own Justification, and particularly the GENTLEMAN who rode Post, can, I presume, prove the Falsity of his Allegation. — Thus he sets out his Charge.

“ And was it not proposed within the memory of most
 “ of the Citizens, in a fourth (PARLIAMENT) that
 “ THE SUBSIDIES should be granted to the Crown for
 “ Twenty One Years, which was carried in the Nega-
 “ tive, by the *single Voice* of ONE PATRIOT, who rode
 “ Post to save his Country, and just entered the House,
 “ Time enough to give his saving Voice?”

In his Fifteenth Address, he is more particular, and cannot be mistaken. — “ I shall at present pass over the
 “ other *excellent Lieutenants*, and only desire you may look
 “ back a little, MY BRETHREN, within your own
 “ Memory, to the Administration of the Great and Learn-
 “ ed *Viceroy*, the Lord *Carteret*. Did not *his Excellency*
 “ under the fullest Declaration of his late Majesty’s most
 “ gracious Intention, to preserve the Rights and Liberties,
 “ the Religion and Laws of this Kingdom, where he found
 “ even the professed Papists, better Subjects, than some
 “ *Scotch and English* Protestants, were in that Reign and this,
 “ form a Scheme, and attempt to execute it, to grant
 “ THE ADDITIONAL DUTIES to the Crown, for
 “ Twenty One Years? — What could have been the In-
 No. V. B tention

“ tention of the *Ministry*, in this Infernal Project?——
 “ Nothing less, than the making it unnecessary to the
 “ Crown, to call Parlements here, during that Space of
 “ Time; though by Law and by Right, the Parlement
 “ should meet and sit every Year. This would also make
 “ it unnecessary for the Lord Lieutenant, to spend any
 “ Part of his *Wages* or *Salary* here; though by Law and by
 “ Right, he is obliged to reside here constantly. And this
 “ would give the Parlement of *England* an Opportunity
 “ of receiving Appeals, and making Orders and Acts to
 “ bind us, against our Consent, and consequently against
 “ our Law.

Again, “ Remember your Country was saved from *Carteret's Walponian Plot*, but by *one Voice*. And, that you
 “ may remember your Friends, as well as your Enemies;
 “ forget not then, that this was done by the casting Voice
 “ of the brave Colonel TOTTENHAM, who rode Post,
 “ with as great eagerness, to prevent, as others have done
 “ to bring on, the ruin of his Country.”

What unparalleled Impudence has this Man to invent Facts, whereon to found a Defamation of so great a Nobleman as the EARL of GRANVILLE, and to support Inferences he meditated, to inflame you farther, for his mischievous Purposes?——But so it is, that NO ATTEMPT WAS EVER MADE SINCE THE REVOLUTION, TO GRANT THE ADDITIONAL DUTIES TO THE CROWN, FOR TWENTY ONE YEARS.

The whole Foundation, that this INFERNAL INCENDIARY, (I use but his own Epithet) had, for forming this Inflammatory Libel against LORD CARTERET, and the PRESENT HOUSE of COMMONS, I will fairly and truly Relate.

LORD CARTERET held one Session of Parliament in the late KING's Reign, viz. 1725, and two in his PRESENT MAJESTY's, viz. 1727, and 1729. In 1715, the HOUSE of COMMONS gave the Government a Vote of Credit, upon Apprehension of some Design upon this Kingdom, in favour of the PRETENDER,

DER, and the Sum of 50000 *l.* was expended, in raising additional Troops, and in other Articles, judged to be necessary for the Defence of the Kingdom. Here begun the national Debt, which grew, by 1729, to the Sum of 220730 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.* Halfpenny. By so great a Debt there was a large Arrear due to the military Establishment, which it was thought necessary to Discharge, and accordingly the COMMONS agreed to provide a Fund, to pay the Interest of 200000 *l.* and to produce a Sinking Fund for the Principal. When the Fund was agreed upon, a Question then arose, for how long Time this Fund should be granted.—

“ One Side of the House said, that as the Money was to
 “ be borrowed, the Fund must be mortgaged, as in ENG-
 “ LAND, or in the Case of private Persons, until the
 “ Debt was paid, or no Body would lend upon a precari-
 “ ous Title for two Years only ; and moved, that it should
 “ be granted TO HIS MAJESTY, HIS HEIRS, AND
 “ SUCCESSORS FOR EVER, REDEEMABLE BY
 “ PARLIAMENT ; and said that whenever the Sinking
 “ Fund discharged the Debt, the Fund would be annihili-
 “ lated of Course.—The other Side insisted, “ That
 “ Parliamentary Security being once engaged, the Creditor
 “ would be as well satisfied with two Years, as with a per-
 “ petual Grant ; that when it was granted, but for two
 “ Years, it would be always in their own Power to change,
 “ as was most convenient ; and that from the Nature of
 “ our Constitution, it was not Political to give any Funds
 “ for a longer Term than for two Years, for the use of the
 “ Government?—This Party prevailed, 97 against 93.—
 And I think there never was a Question in Parliament,
 wherein a Man might have voted on either Side, with less
 Disreputation of being a *Party-man*. The first had *Justice*
 in all Appearance on their Side : The latter could only be
 justified by the Event.—And they were justified, for the
 Money was immediately lent upon the Security.

But here was no Question about THE ADDITION-
 AL DUTIES, *To put off the calling of Parliaments.—*
To save the Lord Lieutenant's Wages.— Or to enable the
 Parliament of England to receive Appeals, and to make Acts
 and Orders to bind us.—The Question was only about a
 Fund, computed then at 15000 *l.* per Ann. or thereabout,
 to satisfy this Debt.—There was a Majority of *four Votes*,
 so that in LORD CARTERET's Administration, certain-

ly this Nation was not *specifically* saved by ONE PATRIOT VOTE.—What amends can this *base* Man make, to that great *Nobleman*, for this heinous Injury offered to his Character; a greater sure cannot be offered, than to say, *he meant to enslave a LOYAL KINGDOM*.—But what Reparation does he imagine, he will be able to make to this HOUSE of COMMONS, where assuredly he will be called to Account, or great wrong will be done to us, who are REPRESENTED, as well as to our REPRESENTATIVES, for falsely, scandalously and maliciously traducing them to the People, as Betrayers of their Constituents, in putting their *Liberty, which certainly depends upon the frequent holding of Parliaments*, to so great hazard as to be preserved but by *one Vote*.

In 1731, when the Duke of DORSET was Lord Lieutenant, the Debt of 20730 *l.* 15 *s.* 3 *d.* Halfpenny, which was left unprovided for in 1729, was found to have grown by the 25th of *March* preceding to 135593 *l.* 4 *s.* 10 *d.* Halfpenny.—Then the COMMONS resolved to provide for 100000 *l.* of this new Debt, as they had for 200000 *l.* of the old, and a new Question arose about the Time of the Grant.—One Side insisted *to give it for twenty one Years, with the additional Argument, of the Fund having been already engaged, and therefore ought to be made a better Security for an additional Debt*.—But the other Side had *Experience of their Credit to strengthen their Cause, and prevailed; 81 to 80*.—Of which Majority, Colonel TOTTENHAM was one, and I have heard *went there in his Boots*.—But surely, without any Disparagement to that Gentleman, the Eighty who left nothing to Fortune, who were there from the Beginning of the Debate, and did not run any hazard of letting their Country want their Votes, deserve some Part of the Praise.

You see now, what Foundation there was for this INCENDIARY's breaking forth into so indecent Expressions against the LORD LIEUTENANT and PARLIAMENT. It is plain by my Relation, and you may depend upon the Validity of it in all the material Parts, that there was not the least Attempt upon THE ADDITIONAL DUTIES, for the ordinary support of the Government.

I have now given you three notorious, scandalous, INFLAMMATORY LIES, extracted from LUCAS's Works, against the *Dead* and the *Living*. Until he exonerates himself of these Charges, I presume he cannot have any Credit amongst honest Men. Perhaps, if it had been my Fortune to have heard his ORATIONS in the Halls, I might have DETECTED many upon the Spot: For he, who can premeditatedly write so many Untruths, probably when he speaks, has little regard to Truth. You know best, whether he told you in your Halls, that HIS DEDICATION had been referred by the KING, to HIS ATTORNEY GENERAL, to consider of Methods to relieve you. You are convinced now, that the KING never saw that *infamous* DEDICATION, and that *it was not fit he should see it*.——But we all know, that in that DEDICATION, the INCENDIARY set forth, that the Citizens instituted a Suit in the King's-Bench, by Advice of the PRIME-SERJEANT and ATTORNEY-GENERAL; and we as well know, *that the printed Opinions of those Learned Gentlemen, are Point-blank, in favour of the ALDERMEN*.

These are Inconsistencies, to be reconciled by the *Tongue and Effrontery* of CHARLES LUCAS alone.

This is the Man, who would *head your Army*, and *lead it* into REBELLION.——But he is not so peremptorily at your Command as he was. At first he was your POOR SERVANT; but as soon as he had rivetted himself into your Favour, and found the Power he had acquired over your Passions, he prepared to play the Tyrant, as MASSI-ANELLO did before him.——For in the Fourth Edition of his Second Address, printed by JAMES KELBURN, *August* 1748, in his then State of HUMILITY, he declared thus, INCAPABLE AS I AM OF THE TASK, IF THE CITIZENS OF DUBLIN COMMANDED ME, ON ANY EMERGENCY, TO LEAD AN ARMY FOR THEM, I SHOULD CERTAINLY OBEY THEM.

But

But in the Sixth Edition of the same, printed by *James Esdall*, 1749, in his State of GLORY, he thus declared ; *Incapable as I am of the Task, if the Citizens of Dublin should command me, on any JUST Emergency, to lead an Army for them, I should certainly THINK IT MY DUTY TO obey them.*

Which in plain *English*, is no other than this ; whilst I called the CITIZENS, KINGS, I obeyed them implicitly. — But now I am DICTATOR, I will take Time to consider.

I hope my Readers will observe the Description the INCENDIARY gave in his Eighth Address, of a Person fit to be chosen a Member of Parliament, in which he supposed he had accurately drawn his own Character. — *A Member of Parlement should therefore be the most accomplished, the most perfect Man, that may be found, for Wisdom, Morals and Religion ; within Communities to be represented.* — Such indeed should be a Member of Parliament. — But woe unto the CITY of DUBLIN, if it contains not a Man of more Wisdom, Morals and Religion, than the INCENDIARY ; whose Character is much better drawn in the Second Iliad of *Homer*, translated thus by Mr. *Pope*.

THERSITES only clamour'd in the Throng,
Loquacious, loud, and turbulent of Tongue :

Aw'd by no Shame, by no Respect controul'd,

In Scandal busy, in Reproaches Bold ;

With *silly* Malice Studious to Defame ;

Scorn all his Joy, and Laughter all his Aim.

But chief he glory'd with licentious Stile,

To Lash the Great, and *Monarchs* to Revile.

His Figure such as might his Soul Proclaim ;
 One Eye was blinking, and one Leg was *Lame*.
 Spleen to Mankind, his envious Heart possess'd,
 And much he hated *all*, but most the *Best*.
Ulysses or *Achilles* still his Theme,
 But *Royal Scandal*, his *Delight Supreme*.

F I N I S.

THE
CORK SURGEON'S
ANTIDOTE,
AGAINST THE
DUBLIN APOTHECARY'S
POYSON.
FOR THE
CITIZENS of DUBLIN.

By ANTHONY LITTEN.

NUMBER VI.

DUBLIN:

Printed for PETER WILSON, Bookseller in
Dame-Street. 1749.
[Price Two Pence.]



THE
CORK SURGEON'S
ANTIDOTE,
AGAINST THE
DUBLIN APOTHECARY'S
POYSON.

MY Time is too short, and my Matter too abundant, to admit me to step out of my Way, to answer any *personal* Charges no way relative to the Subject I am upon; which are manifestly thrown before me, to allure me from the Path your Adversaries find me in, which they know leads directly to their *Den*. I think myself safe in your Candour and Humanity, and here I will rest, rather than relinquish the Service of the *Publick*, for my *private* Defence.

I am very sure our History does not afford another Instance, of a Person's courting a Power and Influence amongst PROTESTANTS, by the same Means the INCENDIARY has pursued : Much less can we thereout produce such a strange Example, of PROTESTANTS being won by Doctrines apparently tending to Sap the Foundation of all their *religious* and *civil* Rights.

Attend you PROTESTANTS of all Denominations, and behold the Works of this CATALINE, compared with those of *your most mortal Enemies* : Behold him sporting with the grievous Persecutions and *Massacres* of your *Ancestors* ; justifying the infernal Barbarities of their IRISH Enemies and Murderers ; provoking and inciting the PAPISTS of this Age, to renew the bloody Scenes of 1641 : All this has he been doing by his printed Libels, whilst you have been swallowing his intoxicating Potions, in seditious Speeches against Government and Peace ; and have suffered yourselves to be divided, to be made an easier Prey for your Enemies.

You, who are Slaves to this wicked Man's Ambition, or destructive Schemes, have not read his Addresses ; if you had, you would long since have abhorred the very Name of LUCAS, or forfeited the glorious Characters of PROTESTANTS and ENGLISHMEN.— For you therefore, I will make Extracts of his Opinions, and if you like them, you may follow him, but you must renounce your BIRTH and RELIGION.

Address II. page 4. “ I now find myself engaged in
 “ the most disagreeable, I may say, offensive Part of my
 “ Task, exposing the Misconduct of our MOTHER NA-
 “ TION, *England*. This I undertake with the utmost
 “ Reluctance : For, having neither *Consanguinity* or *Affinity*,
 “ nor even *Fosterhood* with any *Irish* Family in the King-
 “ dom, I cannot be suspected of Prejudice. But, as the only
 “ Method of obviating the *Visitation* of the *Offences* of
 “ *our Forefathers* upon us, is to *disclame* them, and *shew*
 “ that we are not the *Children of Disobedience*, by *detesting*
 “ and *avoiding their Vices* ; and as the Cure of the *Dis-*
 “ *temper* of which we complain, must depend upon expo-
 “ sing it to open View, LIBERTY shall guide my fee-
 “ ble Pen, and Truth shall bring the foul Misdeeds to
 “ Light.

“ Light. So may all Parties concerned, see ENG-
 “ LISH TREACHERY, OPPRESSION and TY-
 “ RANNY, in their native Deformity, in order to judge
 “ of their *present* and *future* evil Consequences, by the
 “ passed.

“ We hear nothing more generally and justly censured,
 “ by all sensible and free *Englishmen*, than the *Treachery*
 “ and *Barbarity* practised by the *Spaniards*, upon the Na-
 “ tives of *Mexico*, in the Conquest of that Country.
 “ Thus Men, insensible of the *Beams* in their *own Eyes*,
 “ discover *Motes* in the Eyes of *their Neighbours*.
 “ Strange ! That Men, who well knew the Value of Li-
 “ berty, were sensible of its being an *Inheritance*, to
 “ which all the Sons of *Adam* were Co-heirs ; and who
 “ claimed and enjoyed all the Advantages thereof in their
 “ Country, as their *petuliar Birth-right*, should think of
 “ invading the Rights of others, who did not interfere
 “ with them ! Or, that they should think *Tyranny* into-
 “ lerable from any Hands, but theirs ! when, it must
 “ be more grievous and distressing from *British* than any
 “ others !

“ Yet, notwithstanding, with Shame and Grief I tell
 “ it ! THE MEXICANS WERE NEVER USED
 “ WORSE BY THE BARBAROUS SPANIARDS,
 “ THAN THE POOR IRISH WERE FOR SOME
 “ CENTURIES BY THE ENGLISH.”

If you had, thou wicked INCENDIARY, *Shame and*
Grief about you, who provoked you to this base, villain-
 ous *fouling of your own Nest* ? ——— But thou beliefst
 thy BIRTH. An *Englishman* never begot thee. Thou art
 the Offspring of an *Irish-Popish-Priest*. Thou hast stolen
 the Name of LUCAS, therewith to impose on the
 PROTESTANTS of DUBLIN, the bigotted spawn of a
 JESUIT.

Again. Page 9. “ From these Records and Charters, of
 “ Denization, it plainly appears, that the ORIGINAL
 “ COMPACT was not long observed : For the POOR
 “ IRISH, notwithstanding the *Prospect* of Liberty shewn
 “ them, were not looked upon as *free Subjects*, nor al-
 “ lowed the Use, or Benefit of the established Laws, un-
 “ til they had *purchased a-new* Charters of Denization.

“ Was

“ Was this *British Liberty* ? ——— Was this fulfilling
 “ the ORIGINAL COMPACT ? ——— Was it
 “ Justice ? ——— Was it Law ? ——— Was it common
 “ Humanity ? ——— No ; it was rank Perfidy ! Base, in-
 “ fernal Treachery ! Remorseless Cruelty ! Horrid Ty-
 “ ranny ! Black Barbarity ! Were ever Mortals so perfidi-
 “ ciously trepanned into Slavery ? ——— Was there ever
 “ known a Bondage, more infamous, more wretched ?
 “ No, certainly ! ”

It would be endless to transcribe all *his* Rants of the
 Sort, calculated to inflame the Ignorant PAPISTS of this
 Kingdom, and to make them look upon the ENGLISH
 as their TYRANTS, not their LAWFUL GOVER-
 NORS.

But all the Histories of *Ireland* agree, that the *Irish*
 universally threw off all Obedience to the *English* Laws,
 soon after they received them. And Sir *John Temple*, an
 Author of approved Credit, saith, “ that King *John* and
 “ King *Richard* the Second, made sundry Expeditions into
 “ *Ireland*, and were both content to suffer themselves to
 “ be again abused by the feigned Submissions of the *Irish* ;
 “ who finding their own Weakness, and utter Disability,
 “ to resist the Power of those two mighty Monarchs,
 “ came with all Humility, even from the farthest Parts
 “ of the Kingdom, to submit to their Mercy : And yet
 “ those *Princes* returned back, not leaving one true Sub-
 “ ject more behind them, than they found on their first
 “ Arrival. ——— The *English*, he saith, kept them-
 “ selves in intire Bodies, almost for the first hundred
 “ Years after their Arrival, not suffering the *Irish* to live
 “ promiscuously among them, by which Means they fail-
 “ ed not to make good their Footing, and by a high
 “ Hand to keep them under in due Subjection and
 “ Obedience to the Crown of ENGLAND. And when
 “ afterwards they began to be more careless of their Ha-
 “ bitation, and to suffer the *Irish* to intermingle with them
 “ and their *English* Followers, to familiarize themselves
 “ into their beastly Manners and Customs, for Preventi-
 “ on of which Mischiefs, many severe Laws were enact-
 “ ed in after Ages. Yet for some Time they made good
 “ the Rights and Possessions they had got by Conquest,
 “ and went on, endeavouring to civilize the People, in-
 “ troducing

“roducing the *English* Laws, Language, Habit and
 “Customs, long used among them. Now, although
 “these, and all other Courses were taken by them,
 “which might reclaim such as seemed any ways inclin-
 “able to Civility, or would take out Charters of Deni-
 “zation ; yet such ever was, and still is the *rough, rebel-*
 “*lious Disposition of the People, their Hatred so implaca-*
 “*ble, their Malice so unappeasable to all the English Nati-*
 “*on,* as no Laws or gentle Constitutions would work, no
 “publick Benefits temper, or any Tract of Time recon-
 “cile, and draw them to any tolerable Patience of Co-
 “habitation : But they have in all Times continued to
 “take all Advantages, as well since they were admitted
 “into the Condition of Subjects, as while they were
 “esteemed and treated as Enemies, most perfidiously to
 “rise up and imbrue their Hands in the Blood of their
 “*English* Neighbours. So as *Ireland* has long remained a
 “true Aceldama, a Field of Blood, an unsatiated Sepul-
 “chre of the *English* Nation. ——— We shall not find
 “that the *English* from their first Access into *Ireland*,
 “unto the Beginning of the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*
 “(a Tract of Time containing above 380 Years) had
 “any settled Peace or comfortable Subsistence, but were
 “in most perpetual Combustions and Troubles, so ex-
 “tremely harassed and over-worn with Misery, as they
 “were not long likely to survive the universal Calamity,
 “that had overspread the Face of the whole Kingdom.
 “——— *That blessed Queen* applied her self with great
 “Care to redress the Disorders of *Ireland* ; by good
 “Governors and wholesome Laws against the barbarous
 “Customs of the *Irish*. ——— But these Acts and
 “Courses tending to the Advancement of true Religion,
 “and Civility, were highly displeasing, and most incom-
 “patible with the loose Humours of the *Natives* ; who
 “apprehended even the most gentle Means of Reforma-
 “tion, as sharp corroding Medicines ; and thereupon
 “pretending the Burthen of the *English* Government
 “most insupportable, began desperately to struggle for
 “their Liberty.”

Just for such sort of Liberty, would CHARLES LU-
 CAS have such another Struggle.———But God forbid,
 he should be able to draw any PROTESTANTS after
 him : I am very sure, none will follow him, who have a
 due Sense of *Religion, Liberty and Happiness.*

I need

I need not now labour to persuade you to acquit the *English* of Perfidy, Oppression, Treachery, or Tyranny : CHARLES LUCAS has done it for me, in the 13th *Page*, where he says, *These horrible Outrages, to which every Degree of Oppression directly tends, would have been more tolerable, more pardonable, if any just Cause were assigned : Such as the Irish in general, rebelling, unprovoked ; or refusing to use, or submit to the Laws and Customs, they had, by common consent, received and established. ———* For, all these just Causes he might have found in Sir *John Temple*, as I have done : But if he will confine his Reading to *M^r Curtin's History*, I cannot help him.

Let it all he has hitherto said and done, should not sufficiently encourage the PAPISTS, to rise in Arms at his Call, in the 18th *Page*, he declares, *That all sensible Englishmen must confess, that no civil War or Rebellion was ever raised in Ireland, since the British Invasion, but by the Oppression, or through the Encouragement, or Connivance of the English Governors. ———* I am very sure, if the Rebellions past may be justified, I do not know how any future civil War can be called a *Rebellion*, and that undoubtedly is the Thing this INCENDIARY provides for.

We will again try the Authority of Sir *John Temple*, against this Pupil of *M^r Curtin*, *Sullivan*, and *Carte*, to see whether we can make any Impression upon him, to hinder him from making the desperate Attempt he meditates. ——— The Account he gives of *Tyrone's Rebellion* stands thus : ——— “ The Queen, most unwearied
“ with their never ceasing Provocations, still went on with
“ all gentle Applications and Lenitives, for the with-
“ drawing of the People from their barbarous Customs :
“ As several of the great Lords, who had been out in Re-
“ bellion, were restored to their Lands and Possessions,
“ others she suffered to enjoy their Commands in the Coun-
“ try, upon others she bestowed new Titles of Honour.
“ And being very unwilling to put the Kingdom of *Eng-*
“ *land* to such an excessive Charge, as the full Conquest of
“ *Ireland*, would most necessarily require ; no fair Means
“ were left untried, that could minister any Hopes of ci-
“ vilizing the People, or settling the present Distractions of
“ the Kingdom.

“ But

“ But all was in vain ; the Matter then wrought upon
 “ was not susceptible of any such noble Forms, those
 “ ways were heterogeneal, and had no manner of Influ-
 “ ence upon the perverse Dispositions of the *Irish*: The
 “ malignant Impressions of Irr Religion and Barbarism, trans-
 “ mitted down, whether by Infusion from their Ancestors,
 “ or natural Generation, had irrefragably stiffened their
 “ Necks and hardened their Hearts, against all the most
 “ powerful Endeavours of Reformation: They continued
 “ one and the same in all their wicked Customs and Incl-
 “ nations, without change in their Affections or Manners,
 “ having their Eyes enflamed, their Hearts enraged with
 “ Malice and Hatred against all the *English* Nation, breath-
 “ ing forth nothing but their Ruin, Destruction and utter
 “ Extirpation.

“ And that they might at once dis-impester themselves of
 “ their unpleasing Company, and disburthen the whole
 “ Kingdom of them and their Posterity, they still enter-
 “ tained new Thoughts, and had now brought into Perfec-
 “ tion a Design long meditated in their Breasts, whereby
 “ they resolved at once clearly to rescue and deliver them-
 “ selves from their Subjection to the Crown of *England*.
 “ And this was that desperate Rebellion raised almost thro’
 “ the whole Kingdom, by *Hugh* Earl of *Tyrone*, who after
 “ Titles of Honour, received a Command given by the
 “ Queen unto him, both of Horse and Foot in her Pay,
 “ great proportions of Land, and other princely Favours
 “ conferred on him ; resolving at once to cancel all those
 “ Royal Obligations of Gratitude and Fidelity, broke out
 “ and drew along with him most of all the *Irish* Septs and
 “ Families, together with many degenerate *English* through-
 “ out the Kingdom, into Rebellion against his most graci-
 “ ous Sovereign. And these all, as being universally actu-
 “ ated with the venomous Infusions of his malevolent Spirit,
 “ uniting their whole Interests and Forces into a firm Con-
 “ juncture with him, raised all their Dependants, and mo-
 “ ved in several Places according to the several Orders and
 “ Directions they received from him : And to fill up the
 “ Measure of his Iniquity, he drew in a Foreign Nation
 “ at the same Time with considerable Forces to invade the
 “ Land.”

I shall next give you the same Author's Account of the Condition of *Ireland*, immediately before the Rebellion of 1641.

“ Thus was the present Government most sweetly tempered, and carried on with great Lenity and Moderation : The Lords Justices and Council wholly departing from the Rigour of former Courses, did greatly unbend themselves into a happy and just Compliance with the seasonable Desires of the People. ——— Moreover, the *Romish Catholicks* now privately enjoyed the free Exercise of their Religion throughout the whole Kingdom, according to the Doctrine of the Church of *Rome*. And for the antient Animosities and Hatred which the *Irish* had been ever observed to bear unto the *English* Nation, they seemed to be now quite deposited and buried in a firm Conglutination of their Affections and national Obligations passed between them. The two Nations had now lived together forty Years in Peace, with great Security and Comfort, which had in a manner consolidated them into one Body, knit and compacted together with all these Bonds and Ligatures of Friendship, Alliance and Consanguinity as might make up a constant and perpetual Union betwixt them. Their Intermarriages were frequent, Gossipping, Fostering, (Relations of much dearneſs among the *Irish*) together with all others of Tenancy, Neighbourhood, and Service, interchangeably passed amongst them, ——— So as all these Circumstances duly weighed, together with the Removal of the late Obstructions, the great Increase of Trade, and many other Symptoms of a flourishing Commonwealth, it was believed even by the wisest and best experienced in the Affairs of *Ireland*, that the Peace and Tranquillity of the Kingdom was now fully settled, and most likely in all Probability to continue, without any considerable Interruption, in the present Felicity and great Prosperity, it now enjoyed under the Government of his Majesty.

“ Now while in this great Calm the *British* continued in a most deep Security, under the Assurance of the blessed Peace of this Land ; while all Things were carried on with great Temper and Moderation in the
“ present

“ present Government, and all Men sat pleasantly enjoy-
 “ ing the comfortable Fruits of their own Labours, with-
 “ out the least Thoughts or Apprehensions of either Tu-
 “ mults or other Troubles, the Differences between his
 “ Majesty, and his Subjects of *Scotland*, being about this
 “ Time fairly composed and settled : There broke out up-
 “ on the 23d of *October* 1641, a most desperate and formi-
 “ dable Rebellion, and universal Defection and general Re-
 “ volt, wherein not only all the meer *Irish*, but almost all
 “ the old *English*, that adhered to the Church of *Rome*,
 “ were totally involved.——A Rebellion so execrable in
 “ itself, so odious to God and the whole World, as no Age,
 “ no Kingdom, no People can parallel the horrid Cruelties,
 “ the abominable Murders, that have been without Num-
 “ ber, as well as without Mercy, committed upon the *Brit-
 “ ish* Inhabitants throughout the Land, of what Sex or
 “ Age, or what Quality or Condition soever they were.”—
 In the Progress of this Rebellion, 300,000 *British* perish-
 ed.

Such were the *rebellions*, that aimed at the total Extirpati-
 on of the BRITISH Name and PROTESTANT Religi-
 on : And yet are defended and justified by a CANDIDATE
 for a Seat in Parliament, to be disposed of, by the PRO-
 TESTANT Electors of the Metropolis of a Country,
 whose Government, Parliament, Ministers and Officers of
 Justice, and Proprietors are all PROTESTANTS.——
 Who will give Credit to so great an Absurdity, fifty Years
 hence, if the memory of this wicked INCENDIARY
 shall so long live ?——If they were not Rebellious, but
 unsuccessful Struggles for their Liberty, against Tyrants and
 Oppressors, those who enjoy their forfeited Estates, are all
 Usurpers ; and those, who are thus unjustly deprived of
 their Rights, may lawfully rise to destroy those who with-
 hold them. If this be not CHARLES LUCAS's Meaning,
 he has amused the Populace to no Purpose. But if it be
 his Meaning, and surely we cannot find out another, PRO-
 TESTANTS should beware of being made Instruments, to
 execute his traiterous and bloody Schemes.

That it may appear clearly, that his Purposes are the same
 with those of 1641, I will now proceed, to set the *Rebels*
 Doctrines and *his* against each other ; and then we shall see,
 what Protestant will be so perverse, as still to hope any Pro-
 fit can accrue to his Cause, under such a Leader.

Sir *John Temple* saith, “ That the Heads of the rebellious or INDEPENDANT Party, stood up like great PATRIOTS, for the Vindication of the Liberties of the Subjects, and Redress of their pretended Grievances, and by their bold appearing therein, made a great Party, and did magisterially obtrude as undoubted Maxims of Law, the pernicious Speculations of their own Brain, which though plainly discerned to be full of Virulency and tending to Sedition, yet so strangely were many PROTESTANTS and well meaning Men, blinded with an Appearance of Ease and Redress, and so stupified with their bold Accusations of the Government, as most thought not fit, others durst not stand up to contradict their fond Assertions ; so as what they spoke was received with great Acclamation and much Applause, by many PROTESTANTS ; whom, under specious Pretences of publick Zeal to this Country, they had inveigled into their Party.”

One might think, that this was rather a Prophecy, than a Relation of a past Transaction : It so exactly suits the Conduct and Success of the APOTHECARY, the SCHOOL-MASTER, and the BARRACK-MASTER, the Leaders of Burlesque PATRIOTS.

To come to Particulars.—“ The JESUITS, PRIESTS, FRYERS, saith Sir *John Temple*, and all the rest of the viperous Fraternity, most dexterously applied themselves in all Parts of the Country, to lay such dangerous Impressions in the Minds, as well of the meaner Sort, as of the chief Gentlemen, as might make them ready to take Fire upon the first Occasion.—To facilitate their Work, and stir up the People with greater Animosity and Cruelty to put it on ; they told the People every where, THAT IT WAS NO MORE SIN TO KILL AN ENGLISH-MAN THAN TO KILL A DOG, and took occasion to revive their inveterate Hatred, and ancient Animosities against the *English* Nation, whom they represented to themselves as hard Masters ; under whose Government, how pleasant, comfortable and advantageous soever it was, they would have the World believe, they had endured the most miserable Captivity and Envasallage.”

Reader, look back to the Comparison of the ENGLISH and SPANIARDS, IRISH and MEXICANS, and then peruse CHARLES LUCAS's Eleventh Address, and you will be ripe to determine, whether he has not given IRISH-PAPISTS, the same Indulgence, their Fore-fathers had from the JESUITS.

Thus he expresses himself, Page 12. “ The *Irish* were
 “ kept in this Ignorance and slavish Subjection, probably
 “ for the same Reason, that the Blacks in *America* are, at
 “ this Day, in every Respect, worse treated than our
 “ Horses ; and kept in Ignorance, even of the Light and
 “ Liberty of the Gospel, lest by these poor Slaves becoming
 “ Christians, they may become Free, and so those Sovereign
 “ Lords of Liberty, the *English*, should lose a Succession
 “ of Slaves, in Generations yet unborn. O ! Infernal
 “ Tyranny ! O ! Shocking Degeneration ! Is this
 “ the *British* Spirit of Liberty ? Is this Christian Charity ?
 “ Is it Justice ? Is it common Humanity ? How much better
 “ would it have been to have slain all these wretched
 “ Creatures, without even the mock Form of an Inquisition
 “ for their innocent Blood, than to let them lead a tedious
 “ miserable Life, in base Bondage, to *drudge* and to
 “ breed *Drudges* and *Slaves* for *Tyrants* ”.—Tyrants may
 and ought to dye the *Death* of Dogs : And therefore, LUCAS
 has plainly pointed out the death ENGLISHMEN
 ought to die. —Sir *John Temple* is a better Authority, that
 the *English* were not *Tyrants* : But the *Irish* would not be
 illuminated ; they would not receive Instruction from the
English.—Perhaps another LUCAS may start up next
 Century, and charge the *English* with keeping the *Irish* to
 breed *Drudges*, though they are daily erecting Houses, to
 maintain and instruct the *Irish* Children in, but find many
 as unwilling to accept the Benefit thereof, as their Ancestors
 were formerly obstinate.—But they can and will learn
 to call the *English*, *Tyrants*, and that is all the INCENDI-
 ARY desires.

Sir JOHN TEMPLE.—“ Nothing less than a general
 “ Extirpation will now serve their Turn, they must
 “ have Restitution of all the Lands to the proper Natives,
 “ whom they take to be the antient Proprietors, and only
 “ true Owners, most unjustly despoiled by the *English*, whom
 “ they hold, to have made undue Acquisitions of all the
 “ Land

“ Land they possess, by Gift from the Crown, upon the
 “ Attainder of any of their Ancestors.

CHARLES LUCAS. Address 11. p. 18. “ All sensible *Englishmen* must confess, that no civil War, or
 “ Rebellion was ever raised in *Ireland*, since the *British* Invasion, but by the Oppression, or through the Encouragement or Connivance of the *English* Governors.

Sir JOHN TEMPLE.— “ And so impetuous were
 “ the desires of the Natives to draw the whole Government of the Kingdom into their own Hands, to enjoy
 “ the publick Profession of their Religion, as well as to
 “ disburthen the Country of all the *British* Inhabitants seated therein, as they made the whole Body of the State
 “ to be universally disliked ; represented the several Members as Persons altogether corrupt and ill-affected ; pretended the ill Humours and Distempers in the Kingdom
 “ to be grown to that Height as required Cauterisers, deep Incisions, and indeed nothing able to work so great Cure, but an universal Rebellion.

Whoever has a mind to see how far the foul INCENDIARY has gone in this Way, let him read his whole Fifteenth Address : For I will not apply things, which he but Insinuates. He has been direct enough.—Thus ;

CHARLES LUCAS, Address 15. p. 15. “ I think
 “ I hear some of the few of you, that ever read any Thing relating to your Country, or yourselves, cry out ; *This is all very well !* Here is a most shocking Pourtrait indeed !
 “ But what is this hideous Draught to us ? Sure all the World knows, *our Lord-Lieutenant is a most excellent Nobleman* : Our Lords are all descended from a most illustrious Race of Nobility, or created in pure Regard to their
 “ own resplendent Merit and Virtue : And our Bishops, though most of them be *Foreigners*, yet do they all perfectly fill their Stations, and prove themselves possessed of every Grace and Virtue, that can adorn them, in their Religious or Legislative Capacities. Why then should these hideous *Phantoms* be raised to frighten us ?——Mistaken Men ! Does a Man’s being stiled, his Grace, or his Excellency ; Right Honourable, or Right Reverend, assuredly confer Grace or Excellency ; Honour or Reverence ? You
 “ cannot

“ cannot be so grossly absurd, as to imagine it. But, let the
 “ Present be as great and as good as you can boast ; and
 “ that they are,——What they are, bless God ; yet should
 “ you still look back, and from passed Evils dread and
 “ guard Future.

Page 6.——“ These Princes, *George 1. 2.*, found in these
 “ Kingdoms, at sundry different Times, the most ignorant
 “ and corrupt Parlements ; *such as have struck at the very*
 “ *Foundation of our Constitution, &c.* See more of the same
 Stuff, Page 17, 18. &c.

Nota Bene.——— There was one Parliament only for
 this Kingdom, in the Reign of *George the First.*—— And
 that called, at the Accession of his *present Majesty*, is the
 Parliament now in being. Truly he has passed an odd Com-
 pliment upon Gentlemen he longs to sit with.

Page 24. “ If then, your Judges, should ever presume
 “ to execute Decrees of the Peers of *England* or *English*
 “ Acts, unapproved by our Parlement, they follow but
 “ the Dictates of their Masters ; they are not to be looked
 “ on, as Friends, or just Servants of the State ; they are
 “ avowed *Enemies* to your King and Country ; for which
 “ they expect Rewards from their Employers ; and dread
 “ no Cheque here, trusting to the *Weakness, or Wickedness*
 “ *of Parlements.* From these Causes, you must expect,
 “ that such Judges, will not only *delay*, but positively *deny*
 “ Law and Justice, to all the *oppressed Poor* ; while they
 “ *barter* and *sell* both readily, to the *Rich* and *Powerful* ;
 “ that they will claim a *Legislative*, as well as *Judicative*
 “ Power in the Courts, and will exert an *absolute arbitrary*
 “ Sway over Juries, &c. &c.

It is not worth my Labour, to transcribe more of such
 filth under this Head ; if our *Chief Governor, Parliaments*
 and *Judges* are what he describes them to be, what would
 it signify ; though all inferior Officers of the Crown were
Angels.—— Cannot you all contradict this INCENDI-
 ARY ? Do you not all feel the Blessings of a mild Go-
 vernment, of incorrupt Parliaments, and upright Judges ?
 —— And I cannot but say, it is an eminent Instance of
 the Lenity of our Government, that this Libeller yet
 breathes free Air, and is allowed the use of Pen, Ink and
 Paper :

Paper : And that a low Officer under the Crown, is known to be one of his *retained Scriblers, and most scurrilous Libellers.*——And I am sure nothing can redound more to the Honour of the Judges, than that this their avowed Enemy, has searched all Holes and Corners, and has not been able to discover one single Instance of their trespassing upon *Liberty*, in a Country where is no HABEAS CORPUS ACT ; or upon *Property*, where our Law is almost swallowed in Equity, an uncertain Rule of determining.——And for the Honour be it spoken of this Parliament, that the single Instance in which he charges it directly, and from which he raises the Character of PATRIOTISM, is an heinous, a known LIE.

To proceed.——Sir JOHN TEMPLE.——“ *That*
 “ *by several Acts of Parliament to be respectively passed here*
 “ *and in England*, it be declared, that the Parliament of
 “ *Ireland* hath no Subordination with the Parliament of
 “ *England*, but that the same hath in it self supreme Juris-
 “ *diction* in this Kingdom, as absolute as the Parliament of
 “ *England* there hath.

Enough has been already shewed of this, out of CHARLES LUCAS's Works.——It is the main Subject of the whole.——It is only mentioned here, to shew, that the Doctrines agree.——But I must make this Remark, *that, if the Practice were so recent, as it is pretended, it is Strange it should be matter of Complaint in 1641.*

Sir JOHN TEMPLE.——“ They intended that
 “ POYNING's ACT, which remains as one of the great-
 “ est Ties and best Monuments the *English* have of their
 “ intire Dominion over the *Irish* Nation, and the Annexi-
 “ on of that Kingdom to the Imperial Crown of *England*,
 “ should be abrogated.

CHARLES LUCAS, Address 15. p. 16. “ Here stands
 “ an Act, POYNING's Law, in which there is not a
 “ single Sentence consistent with Justice, Reason, or the
 “ Constitution of our Country.

“ Page 17. Can any Man in *England* be so hardened a
 “ Tyrant, or in *Ireland*, so contemptible a Slave, as to say,
 “ this absurd, this preposterous, this monstrous Production,
 “ called

“ called POYNING’s Act, should have the Force, or
 “ Authority of Law? No; it is impossible! For every
 “ Man of Sense and Freedom, must see and confess, it
 “ wants all the Requisites of a just and constitutional Act of
 “ Parleмент, and consequently, is but a poor Handle for
 “ *legal*, that worst of Tyranny!

I will not enter upon a Consideration of this Act here, because I design to do it hereafter very fully, and particularly to try to clear up the History of this Law, which in my Apprehension, is generally as little understood, as the darkeſt Part of our Constitution. But thus much, I will say of it, at this Time.—That I am now convinced, *it is an admirable Chain, for an INCENDIARY and a BEAR.*

Sir JOHN TEMPLE.—“ That the old Army be
 “ cashiered, and the Kingdom be left to be defended by
 “ trained Bands of their own Nation.

CHARLES LUCAS, Address 15. p. 10. “ You have
 “ not less to fear from a corrupt *Lieutenant*, than from a
 “ *foreign Army*.

Ha! is it out at last.—*Foreign* is the common Epithet with this JESUIT’s *Brat* for the ENGLISH; from whom we are *descended*, and by whom we are *protected*.—Every good Subject takes Joy in this *British Army*, composed of our *Fellow-subjects*, and *dearest Friends*. By its being recruited in *Great-Britain*, we have a yearly import of excellent PROTESTANT TRADES-MEN, who have improved our Manufactures greatly; and HUSBANDMEN, who have taught us to cultivate, and beautify our Grounds; and we have a Body of brave Men always ready to defend us, without disturbing any of our Inhabitants in their Occupations. Every Man delights in these Circumstances, but he who meditates Projects, mischievous to his Country, and wants to accomplish them, by the *wild, untameable Rabble*.—But know INCENDIARY, that if there were not a Red Coat in the Kingdom, there are 100,000 good Protestants, who would every Man dye with his Sword in his Hand, before you could perpetrate your abominable, infernal Schemes.

We have it handed down to us, from undoubted Authority, that ever since the Reformation, the *Jesuits* have appeared in different Shapes, to advance their Scheme of Division; and undoubtedly from this Cause, proceeded *Protestants* splitting into such Variety of *Religions*. In *Politicks* they have been as busy: For as soon as Matters proceeded to an open Rupture, between King *Charles* the First, and his *Parliament*, *Richlieu* dispatched JESUITS into both Armies, who were excellent PROTESTANTS, and great ORATORS, and *fermented* so effectually, that they prevented any Treaty or Overture for Peace to have an happy End, whilst *France* was quietly pursuing her own Projects.

It is very well known, that the PRETENDER and his Adherents have made several Attempts, by Arms, within these sixty Years, to establish POPERY and ARBITRARY POWER, within these Kingdoms; but have, happily for us, ever failed. They can never expect to succeed by open Violence, but if *Protestants* can be effectually divided, the PRETENDER may slip in between them. Sure you cannot think it at all improbable, that this INCENDIARY may be *his Agent*. The Symptoms are strong. He begun in the CAPITAL, soon after the *Spanish War* broke out, in which the FRENCH were from the Beginning resolved to have a Part. In 1743, the *French* prepared for a most formidable Invasion of ENGLAND, and were by the Act of GOD, who has always peculiarly signalized himself in favour of ENGLAND, disappointed. Another Invasion was made by the PRETENDER in 1745, with a Handful of Men, which at length became formidable; but also proved, by the Blessing of GOD, the Loyalty of his Majesty's Protestant Subjects, the Heroism of the DUKE, and the Bravery of his Troops, unsuccessful. Not the least forcible Attempt was made upon this Kingdom. But this INCENDIARY was dividing the METROPOLIS by his forced Dispute between the ALDERMEN and COMMONS, which he pushed to an open Suit in the KING's-BENCH; but by all incidental Points, took care to inflame the Minds of the People, so that they should not be easily reconciled to each other. The ALDERMEN prevailed in the KING's-BENCH; and instead of submitting, as any modest Man would have done; he took Occasion from hence to arraign the Integrity of all the Judges,

Judges, and then presents a very impudent, nonsensical Address to the *Lord Lieutenant*, from whom he could not expect any Relief, where Judges had acted uprightly. One of the Representatives in *Parliament* for the City died; this gave him an Opportunity of declaring himself a *Candidate*, and to be more liberal of his Abuse, and to harangue in the *Corporation Halls*, upon Principles, he knew very few understood. There he set up for a great *Patriot*, after the manner of 1641, and heated the minds of the People against *England*, against *Government*, against *Power*, against *Riches*, and against *one another*; and endeavoured to wheedle *Protestant Dissenters*, to revive a detestable Division between them and the *Church*, which has at this Time no Foundation, whilst he dispersed Libels, to make Partizans of the IRISH PAPISTS, by putting them in mind of old Sores, which they never felt the Pain of, so as to prepare all Things for Execution. When any Person more watchful and sharp-sighted than his Neighbours, stepped in to open the Peoples Eyes; how was he treated? Not reasoned with; but driven off, by down-right Scurrility, and factious Abuse. Why should he thus labour to become a Member of Parliament? It is not for that he Labours. He knows full well, his Abuse to the King, his Viceroy, *England*, Lords and Commons has been too direct, and too flagrant, for any Subject, fit to sit in *Parliament*: But he means to make use of the Zeal, Opposition and Anger, commonly attending an Election, to execute some villainous, premeditated Scheme.—— Let not PROTESTANTS be his Instruments.— The PAPISTS cannot. Remember *October 23, 1641*.—— And permit it not to be told, that the Principles of the MURDERERS of our Ancestors, recommended the avowed Favourer and Preacher of them, to the Esteem and Regard of PROTESTANTS.

F I N I S.

2. 1. V. 1. 1

THE
CORK SURGEON'S
ANTIDOTE,
AGAINST THE
DUBLIN APOTHECARY'S
POYSON.
FOR THE
CITIZENS of DUBLIN.

By ANTHONY LITTEN.

NUMBER VII.

D U B L I N :

Printed for PETER WILSON, Bookseller in
Dame-Street. 1749.
[Price Two Pence.]

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THE
 CORK SURGEON'S
 ANTIDOTE,
 AGAINST THE
 DUBLIN APOTHECARY'S
 POYSON.

SINCE I dispatched my last, LUCAS's Nineteenth Address came to my Hand ; and by this I am willing his CANDOUR, TRUTH, MODERATION and DISCRETION may be tried.

He has taken up most Part of this Address, in informing the Citizens, that he *published eighteen before*, and in imprinting on the Reader's Mind the Substance of them, clear as

Art struggling with *Nature* could contrive, of the Parts most remarkably offensive to the Publick.

He and his scribbling CLUB have learned, that they must take Notice of the CORK SURGEON's ANTIDOTE, or they will be undone ; for if they do not say somewhat for themselves, who will not believe every Syllable of the Charge ?

So out came the MIRROR, with his false Quotations, his forged Edition, and his lying, personal Invectives.—Next advances the Arch-APOLOGIST, with his sly Additions to the ANTIDOTE, and his partial Quotations, which he left unanswered, as much as to say, they answer themselves, and so they need for him.

Then the Master of the Science mounted the Stage, and soon convinced the Judges, that he had no Skill in the Art of *Defence*, but thirsted for *Blood and Murder*.——The first Stroke he made at the *poor Antidote*, is out of his forged Edition of his second Address, “ *From the same Motive, incapable as I am of the Task, if the Citizens of Dublin should command me, on any just Emergency, to lead an Army for them, I should certainly think it my Duty to obey them.*”——And the Reason he gives for inserting this, is pretty extraordinary.——“ Because a certain great Man, who prudently chooses to lye masked in his villainy, out of the abundant malignity of a corrupt Heart, is pleased to wrest and pervert my Meaning.”——Has this Man been able to get all his former Editions out of the Hands of the Citizens, so as he should venture, or be able to impose this *Interpolation* upon them ? If he has, I will take care to transmit the Fourth and Sixth to a proper Place, to expose his Art, and place the *villainy* where it ought to be.——But if he has not, surely it becomes every honest Man to be diligent in openly comparing the Editions, and informing the Ignorant and Illiterate, that *three* of the ANTIDOTES came out, before an answer was even attempted against them, and that this was probably deferred, until the new Edition was prepared.——What safety can there be in Society, with such a VILLAIN as this PATRIOT appears to be, who will stick at no Act, that may overthrow an Adversary, or contribute to his own Success.——But enough of this
here ;

here; the wicked Contrivance has been taken notice of in another Paper.

He then introduced a LIE about the CORK SURGEON, with another to *inflame* the People, against the violent Course that he suggests is to be taken with him.—It stands thus, in his 31 Page.—“The next Threat you hear, “I am to be *loaded* with *Irons* in *Goal*, *transmitted* to *England*, tried by a *Middlesex Jury*, *hanged* and *quartered* at *Tyburn*.—There is a shorter way of getting shut of me, which the ingenious *Surgeon* in *Cork*, judiciously “points at, *plane*, *easy murder* or *Assassination*.”

Many an honest Man truly has been executed at *Tyburn*.—But who reports these strange Things? The INCENDIARY and his Gang; to make him appear of much greater Importance than he really is; and to raise an Abhorrence of the Violence, Injustice and Tyranny of the Government.—That he will be tried, I believe; and that he will be punished exemplarily, if he be convicted, I also believe.—And I believe it from these Principles.—That Government must be dissolved, and all social Virtues be brought into Contempt, if he escapes the Hands of Justice.—But it would grieve every good Person, that our Country should be brought into so contemptible a Condition, that Justice could not be had therein, against any Man, great or small, in the ordinary Method.—You have, it is true, inflam'd and intoxicated the Populace of DUBLIN, but you have not made them quite mad. Things are not yet in that Disorder, they were in this Kingdom, when Lord *Mc. Guire* was tried in LONDON: You would indeed have them so, and you have laboured to bring it to pass; but it is to be hoped, that PROTESTANTS will recollect themselves, before they are driven too far. The PAPISTS cannot, I hope, hurt us openly; and even they will reflect, with what Mildness and Indulgence they have been, and are yet treated.—The CORK SURGEON knows not your Person, but by Report; and is so far from wishing you any sudden Accident, that he hopes you will live long, a sad Example and Warning, against all such evil and foul Principles and Practices, as you have introduced and endeavoured to propagate in our happy Country.

The 23d Page of this Address, affords us one of the strongest Instances of SELF-SUFFICIENCY and ARROGANCE that has hitherto appeared even in *LUCAS's PRINTS*.

——“ I shall pass over my fourteenth Address, published
 “ the 7th of *March*, as it is mostly a Matter of Controversy
 “ against one of the Candidates, *who has never replied*; but
 “ on the contrary, has so far altered that part of his Con-
 “ duct, against which my Exceptions were taken; that,
 “ with his former Services considered, he is certainly to be
 “ looked upon, as one of the most eligible Candidates.”

Thus paraphrased.——“ I will take no Notice of my
 “ fourteenth Address, published the 7th of *March*, as it
 “ was a Matter of Dispute with one of the Candidates,
 “ when there was but one Seat vacant, who yielded to my
 “ powerful Arguments, and confessed me victorious, and
 “ has since joined my Interest, which, together with the
 “ former Services performed in conjunction with me, ren-
 “ ders him the most eligible Candidate, *next to my-*
 “ *self*.”

Infolent, vain Man! Is it thus you use your Friends?—
 May you ever rank me amongst your Enemies:——So far is
 the Gentleman you mean from recommending himself, by
 departing from his former Conduct, that nothing could have
 hurted him, in the Opinion of good and sensible Men, but
 his close Connexion with you.

In the 35th Page, you have the most *outrageous, tyranni-*
cal, indiscreet Proclamation, that, I am very sure, was ever pub-
 lished by any CANDIDATE.——“ You must suffer *no*
 “ *Strife, no Jealousy* to arise at the Time of *polling*. Throw
 “ not the least Reflection upon any *Aldermen*, or upon any
 “ of the unhappy Gang of *hired Slaves*, or *mistaken or un-*
 “ *wary* Men, that follow them. YOU WILL HAVE
 “ TIME ENOUGH TO SET A MARK UPON
 “ THEM, AFTER THE ELECTION; for you shall
 “ have a LIST of them, in the *Poll*, fairly printed, every
 “ Day, that you and Posterity may see, who voted for the
 “ *Creatures or Representatives* of the *Board*, who run in
 “ with the *Faction* in Power, and strove to confirm their
 “ *Oppression, their Usurpation, their Tyranny*, under the
 shameful

“ Shameful Influence of *higher Tyrants*, of *State Placemen*
 “ and *Pensioners*.”

I hope the CITIZENS will preserve this EDITION, that this INCENDIARY may not have it in his Power hereafter to say, his Words are *wrested* or *pervverted*. You see what a *moral* Resolution is here entered into, never to suffer your Animosities to subside ; but to keep Dissention alive, whilst the INCENDIARY breathes. Poor, unhappy Friends to the ALDERMEN CANDIDATES, you are all to be *marked* in the Flesh, like CHRISTIAN PRISONERS, in the Hands of ALGERINES, and to rattle your Chains for ever, through the Streets of DUBLIN.—Wretched, timorous Slaves they must be indeed, who will, thus threatened, vote for this TYRANT ; who under the specious Pretext of LIBERTY, would rob every Man of his FREEDOM. If this be not undue Influence, there never was any at an ELECTION. FEAR takes more strong hold of Human Nature, than any HOPE of Reward, or Favour. —And we may now safely declare, that no Man will vote, at the ensuing Election, for CHARLES LUCAS, but one, who is afraid of Torture, from his MARKING IRON.

Thus far had I proceeded, when I retired last Night to Rest ; and in my Bed I was entertained with so extraordinary a Dream, that I cannot avoid communicating it to the Publick.

I thought I was at the CASTLE of DUBLIN, and that the FOREIGN Army was all called suddenly out of the Kingdom, upon some urgent Occasion of GREAT-BRITAIN, and the BATTLE-AX-GUARDS were retired to *dine* ; when I saw the APOTHECARY, the SCHOOL-MASTER and the BARRACK-MASTER, suddenly enter, at the Head of a motley-Crew of INDEPENDANTS, seize all the Avenues, and imprison the KING's DEPUTEE.—The first Thing they considered was the new Form of Government. VICE-ROY was a Title they spurned at, because it denoted a DEPENDANCY ; LORDS JUSTICES the APOTHECARY would not hear of, because he could not bear the Thought of having an *Equal* in Power ; so they at length unanimously agreed, that the APOTHECARY should be REGENT. Their Determination

nation was published out of a Window. The ravished Crowd proclaimed his Title, and gave repeated Acclamations of Joy ; the FLAG was displayed and CANNON fired, and the INDEPENDANTS run like BACCHANALS through the Streets, mad with Success and LIBERTY.—— The REGENT immediately declared himself GENERAL, for he had given his Word to the CITIZENS, that he would lead them on any EMERGENCY. He next appointed the SCHOOL-MASTER, *Keeper of the Great Seal*, as he was best acquainted with the REGENT's Conscience ; and the BARRACK-MASTER, *Treasurer*, being most accustomed to manage Publick Money. There was a Motion made, to provide a considerable Employment for a Person called GALLUS : But the REGENT would not listen to it : He declared, he would not have the People imagine he had any Hand in *restoring* their Liberty ; and therefore he should be only admitted into the COUNCIL.—— And GALLUS never *replied*, but acquiesced in his *Excellency's* Determination.—— The COUNCIL for the State was next appointed, and consisted of the REGENT-PRESIDENT, the CHANCELLOR, the TREASURER, GALLUS, and *twenty-seven* Citizens, who had signalized themselves through thick and thin in the REGENT's Cause.—— In Council they were assembled, and first took into their Consideration, what kind of Church should be established : But the REGENT declared, that he found all Persons, who had any Notion of Order or Decency in religious Matters, had been averse to INDEPENDANCY, and therefore he was resolved, there should be no Religion established, but every Man should be PRIEST and PROPHET in his own House.—— The COUNSELLORS bowed, and *acknowledged* the Wisdom and Justice of his Judgment.

They then issued an Order to all INDEPENDANTS, that their INDEPENDANCY might be preserved to the End of Time, to hang all JUDGES and ALDERMEN throughout the Land ; and that no Evidences might remain of a DEPENDANCY, they commanded all Records to be burned, and all LAWYERS, who had been bred at the BRITISH INNS of COURT, to betake themselves within one Month, to some other Employment, or to be treated as VAGABONDS : And promised in a reasonable Time, that proper Courts of Justice should be erected,
and

and ordered in the mean Time, that all Things should be determined at the Council-Board, where it was well known the *greatest Lawyer* in the World presided.

They then commanded, that JAMES ESDALL, PRINTER to the STATE, should print the REGENT'S *Dedication* to the KING on Vellum, and that it should be inclosed in a Solid GOLD Cover, and sent by an *Ambassador* to the KING of IRELAND, with a SUMMONS to His MAJESTY immediately to repair to his Castle in DUBLIN, and to leave GREAT-BRITAIN, to the Care of an IRISH-VICEROY, if His MAJESTY could find amongst his *Irish* Subjects, one, who would be an ENEMY, A FIERCE AND INSATIABLE RAVAGER, NAY WORSE THAN A STEPFATHER.

They next issued Writs for a Parliament, and according to ancient Precedents, in which they were very learned, the Writs directed, that no GENTLEMAN should be elected; and in Honour to the GREAT MAN, who brought about so glorious and so seasonable a *Revolution*, they further particularly directed, that APOTHECARIES should be preferred to all other Candidates; and they instructed their Agents, to reconcile this seemingly Arbitrary Act to the People, by representing all other Competitors, to be Favourers of the old Scandalous DEPENDANCY, or the Sons, or Grandsons, or Great-Grandsons of some, who obstinately adhered to it.

The REGENT and COUNCIL were much perplexed about appointing a HOUSE of LORDS, to support the Constitution, and receive Appeals; for the real LORDS had, for the Peace and Good of their Country, long acquiesced in the DEPENDANCY, and beside were high born, and most of them rich, and therefore not to be trusted. Many Schemes were offered; but, at length, in Honour still to their *Founder*, it was agreed that the CHYMISTS should be LORDS, and they proposed to make DOCTOR G——Y SPEAKER: But he excused himself, nay he peremptorily refused to accept of it; for he said, *He had lately prepared a Liquid, on the same Basis and Principles as foreign Cashub, for purging and whitening Yarn and Linen, and if this INDEPENDANT Scheme was established, his Labour would be all lost.*

After these necessary ACTS of GOVERNMENT were performed, the REGENT received the Compliments and Addresses of the INDEPENDANTS. First, I saw a Person advance in the Dress of a Friar, with Beads at his Girdle, and a huge CROSS erect, and a long Train of pampered Creatures following in a Garb I was unacquainted with : I was informed, this was the TITULAR POPISH PRIMATE, with all the Popish BISHOPS and CLERGY about DUBLIN.—Presently the PRIMATE advanced, and threw HOLY WATER upon the whole Assembly, and scattered PARCHMENTS freely amongst them, which I was told were INDULGENCES, and addressing himself to the REGENT, said—— “ That he blessed
 “ GOD, he had lived to see that happy Change, which
 “ had often been attempted by Persons of his Holy Re-
 “ ligion, but was reserved for the GREAT Man, who
 “ had atchieved it.—That however, they were not want-
 “ ing in aiding him with their Prayers, which were hourly
 “ put up in all their Chappels for his Success ; and with
 “ their perpetual Praises of his Merit, which they found
 “ had its desired Effect, in persuading People, that the
 “ Numbers were with him, and influencing many, who
 “ would have been otherwise against him, to go with the
 “ Crowd.”

The REGENT received his Compliments most graciously, and assured him, “ That he had never been really of any
 “ particular Church ; and as he was determined there
 “ should be none national, but that every Body should be
 “ left to shift for himself, that Persuasion would most cer-
 “ tainly be highest in his Esteem, which favoured most the
 “ Form of Government, he designed to establish : And
 “ as the Religion of ROME, and the INDEPENDANCY
 “ of the State ever agreed best together, he doubted not,
 “ but they should continue to subsist together in perfect
 “ HARMONY.”

Several Corporations of the lower Kind, were admitted to his Presence ; but he seemed to be greatly mortified to see, that some of them had but a *Master* without a *Warden* ; and others *one Warden* only, without a *Master* ; and that all of them were very thin in their Ranks. He was pressing to know the meaning of this sudden Altera-
 tion ;

tion ; and they told him, that a SURGEON from CORK, a *Slave* to ENGLAND and the ALDERMEN, had been very busy amongst the Members of the several Corporations, and had corrupted them by sundry damnable Doctrines, that would certainly overfet the new State, before it was well fixed, if the Author of them was not quickly apprehended, and made a Publick Example.—The REGENT frothed with Anger, and said, he had heard of the VILLAIN before, but that though the ROGUE went commonly MASKED, his MASK was so small, that he could easily be known ; and he declared, that whoever brought him his RIGHT THUMB, or one of his EARS, should be immediately admitted into his COUNCIL, but he that brought his TONGUE, should be Partner in his POWER, and that he valued above all Things.—I started in my Sleep, and was greatly disordered by the Danger I thought myself in ; but being after some time composed, I found myself in the House of Lords, where I saw the REGENT in the Throne, and the COMMONS at the Bar, who were directed to choose a SPEAKER, and to Present him the next Day. They chose HUGH GREGG, and presented him accordingly ; and then the REGENT told them, “ He had gone through various Difficulties
 “ and Troubles, to bring his Country to the Happiness of
 “ seeing a free Parlement, such as had not been known
 “ since the black 10th Year of *Henry* the Seventh, when
 “ that infernal Monster, POYNING was DEPUTY,
 “ except in the Year 1689, when IRELAND had the
 “ Comfort to see it’s KING, which was a Favour it was
 “ seldom blessed with. But he hoped they would now take
 “ such Courses, as should oblige the MONARCH to reside
 “ in IRELAND for 5 or 600 Years, and let GREAT
 “ BRITAIN take its Turn, in being ruled by DEPU-
 “ TIES, those insatiable RAVAGERS.—That it was
 “ very well known that IRELAND gave KING JOHN
 “ to ENGLAND, and therefore ought undoubtedly to be
 “ *Superior*, and not to submit, as SCOTLAND and
 “ HANOVER had done, and permit her Prince to live
 “ in a FOREIGN COUNTRY.—That he was very
 “ sensible, the happy Revolution he had effected, could
 “ never have been brought about, if GENTLEMEN, the
 “ GENTILES of ROME, could have prevented it : But
 “ as he had got the better of them, he recommended it

“ to his PARLEMENT to make such Laws, as should
 “ effectually hinder the Revival of that abominable, slavish
 “ Distinction. A GENTLEMAN being the very Reverse
 “ to a CITIZEN and a FREEMAN.— That he might
 “ have acquired Riches by his Business, if he could have at-
 “ tended to it, and become a GENTLEMAN, as well as
 “ others.—But his Bowels yearned after Liberty.—That he
 “ very well knew, from their Situation, they could not be
 “ free and rich ; but he prized Liberty above all Things :
 “ And though they had not a Boat to carry them out of the
 “ Island, they would stay in it, and laugh at all miserable
 “ Countries, that were rich, and ruled by GENTLE-
 “ MEN.

“ That he had nothing to ask from them: The
 “ CHURCH and COLLEGE Lands and Revenues
 “ would maintain the State. He only recommended it
 “ to them, to prepare such Laws as should secure to them
 “ a Continuation of their LIBERTY and POVER-
 “ TY.”

The Room rung with clapping of Hands and Huzzas,
 which the Mob echoed back ; and the mighty REGENT,
 elated with his Royal Performance, retired to his Closet, to
think or to *write*.

The COMMONS proceeded to receive and try Petitions ;
 and many there were from *opulent, skilful* APOTHECA-
 RIES, who had stood CANDIDATES upon the general
 Encouragement, but had declared in favour of a DEPEN-
 DANCY, and were unanimously rejected. Many BAR-
 BERS, who had turned APOTHECARIES, to serve the
 turn, prevailed against eminent APOTHECARIES, who
 were returned by Mistake.

Whilst the Commons proceeded in modelling their House,
 an Account arrived that the AMBASSADOR of the State,
 who had been sent to ENGLAND with LUCAS's DEDI-
 CATION, had been whipt at a *Cart's Tail*, and stood three
 times in the *Pillory*, where he was almost pelted to Death by
 the *English Mob*, for carrying a Libel to *their KING*. The
 REGENT immediately called a Council, and it was agreed
 to send a Message to both Houses of Parliament, full of *just*
 Resentment and Indignation. The two Houses took Fire
 immediately ; but the COMMONS especially ordered in a
Bill,

Bill, to give three Months to the KING of IRELAND, to take Possession of his INDEPENDANT Kingdom, or to declare the REGENT, PROTECTOR and DICTATOR: And Both Houses joined in an Address to the REGENT to make an Alliance, Offensive and Defensive, with the FREEMEN of CORSICA. To this some one of the Members, I think the TREASURER, (for he was chosen MEMBER for the City, by the Influence of the HOSIERS,) objected something, which I could not well understand, it was in such tragical high Bombast.——I just distinguished—GRAND MONARCH—CHEVALIER—EARL of CLARE——IRISH BRIGADE.——But Head or Tail I could not make of the Discourse.——Before they could conclude this Point effectually, Messenger upon Messenger arrived from the Sea Coast, to acquaint the REGENT, that they observed a small Ship sailing gently, on each Side of the Island, and stopping every Ship that made for a Port. This Insult provoked his EXCELLENCY beyond Measure, for he concluded these were small *British* Ships of War; he took his Battoon in his Hand, which much resembled a Pestle, strutted, talked loud, made an ORATION, and concluded, with wishing the Crews would land, that they might be pounded in MORTARS. But his talking was vain; his Blustering availed not.——Another wrathful Message was sent to both Houses of Parliament. A Bill was immediately brought in, *to make it Felony without Benefit of Clergy, to send any Irish-Linen to Great-Britain or her American Plantations*, and quickly received the Royal Assent.——Another Act passed, *to encourage the sowing of HEMP, and to discourage the sowing of FLAX*, which the Law said, contributed chiefly, *to make this Kingdom DEPENDANT on GREAT-BRITAIN*.

By this Time the *Tanners* begun to complain that they could get no *Bark*, and the People must go barefoot; for they had not Ships to send for any, and if they had, they could not stir, for fear of the two small *British* Ships of War, that watched the Coast.——An Act immediately passed in Parliament, *to send the Wool of Ireland to France, and to bring back in Return, wooden Shoes, and a large Quantity of French Patriotism*.——Now GALLUS was in his Province, he readily undertook this Business, and prevailed upon a small Skiff, to venture for a great Reward, to the nearest Part of *France*, with an Account to his Correspondents of the new Commerce.

Commerce.—The *Bakers* also informed the REGENT, that there was not Corn in the City, or adjoining Country, to make sufficient Bread for one Month.—He issued a Proclamation, that all the Potatoes of *Munster* should be sent by Land-Carriage to DUBLIN : And that the DEPENDANTS should be driven out of the City; and the INDEPENDANTS should be immediately put to short Allowance. But the CORK SURGEON, the REGENT's implacable Adversary, had persuaded the People of *Munster* to take care of themselves, and even not to send what they might spare to feed REBELS.

At this Juncture, the Skiff returned from *France*, with an Account, that the *Marine* was not in a Condition to contend with *BRITAIN*. The then wretched, desponding Condition of the INDEPENDANTS is not to be described : They had no Friends but the *CORSICANS*; and, poor People, they had not one Ship between them. The LINEN-HALL, and the Houses in LINEN-HALL-STREET, were filled with LINEN from the NORTH : The Store-Houses, and the Houses of two or three adjoining Streets, packed with Flax and Yarn for want of Purchasers. The cunning ones had for Effects, or Debts, got in all the Gold and Silver, and there was no new Importation. The INDEPENDANTS began to gather in Crowds about the Castle, and to Murmur. The REGENT was very liberal of his ORATIONS, out of a Window, which he sweetened enormously, with DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN and FELLOW-CITIZENS. But his Art had failed him : The Hunger and Necessities of the People pinched them cruelly, and they began to curse the INDEPENDANCY, and the Author of it. The DEPENDANTS returned in small Parcels to the City, resolved to take Advantage of the Discontents of their Adversaries, and to seize the first Opportunity, to restore the State to its former Condition. Just in the Nick marched in a gallant Body of 10000 Northern Protestants, extremely well provided with Arms and Ammunition, incensed to the last Degree, for the Ruin of TRADE, and Destruction of LIBERTY, by the mad Frolicks of the INDEPENDANT *LUCASIANS*. These were every where joined by the LOYAL DEPENDANTS, and without halting seized the CASTLE, the REGENT and COUNCIL, released the VICEROY from his Imprisonment, and in a few Hours restored all Things to their former

mer Lustre. An Account was immediately dispatched by Boat to the Ships of War, of what had happened. They soon entered the Bay, and anchored as near the Town as they could sail, and kept themselves in a proper Condition to defend, and to offend: But they needed not any Caution; for the giddy People were fully convinced of their Folly, and had been most effectually cured by feeling the mischievous Effects of that INDEPENDANCY, which they were taught to languish after.

The Government being replaced, the Viceroy thought it not convenient to defer Justice until new JUDGES were appointed, and therefore ordered a Commission of OYER and TERMINER, to try the Rebels: But as ENGLISHMEN are *Lions* in Danger, but *Lambs* when it is over, the next Act was of Clemency; for he ordered, that none but the four Ringleaders should be prosecuted. He pitied the Ignorance of the twenty-seven *Counsellors*, and pardoned them; and for the Rabble, it was almost worth a short Rebellion to cure them of their licentious way of thinking.

The Commission being out, it was presently known, that JAMES TAYLOR, Author of *LUCAS DETECTED*, was First Commissioner. The Court assembled, and the Sheriff attended; he was a jolly, well-looking Man; carried Good-humour and Plenty in his Countenance; and seemed as if *CERES* and *BACCHUS* had their Temples under his Roof. They told me, he was the only ALDERMAN then alive in IRELAND, and that he had not escaped the Carnage, had he not some Time before given due Correction to the Regent for his Sauciness and ill Manners, and therefore, upon the first Glimmering of a Revolution, he retired, and lay concealed in an Island of *Lough-ern*, until the TYRANNY was past.—The Prisoners being brought into Court, as soon as they saw the Judge and the Sheriff, the APOTHECARY waxed deadly pale, but his Fellow-criminals drop'd down and never spoke more.—The JUDGE observing the Distress of CULPRIT, with great Humanity, advised him to collect his Spirits, and defend his Life manfully, and assured him of all Justice and Impartiality, which Encouragement visibly revived the Prisoner.—The Sheriff returned a long Pannel, of the best Men, and well he did; for CULPRIT made all his
peremptory

peremptory Challenges ; and many he made beside for Cause ; some of which were allowed, but his general one for DEPENDANCY, I observed the JUDGE always disallowed, because, he said, it was *constitutional*.—The Witnesses were many, and all of CULPRIT's own Party, and universally begun with his Writings and Speeches. “ The Writings, they said, were declamatory, full of hard “ Words, bold Assertions, and Abuse of every Body above “ him. These being let pass for a long Time, they were “ persuaded they were right, and that *something was rotten “ in the State of Denmark*.—That they were mad for “ what he called Liberty, which they supposed consisted in “ being all KINGS, and bringing the GENTLEMEN “ under their Feet.—That his Speeches came so fluently “ from him, and therein he made so free with every Thing, “ and every Body, and he was so followed and listened to “ by Men of Rank, Learning and Sense, and contradicted “ by none, that it could not be wondered, that Persons of a low Education should be easily misled.——And “ especially as he always assured them, that he would hang “ all the ALDERMEN, the chief Objects of their Hatred.——But in the End they declared, they were “ very thoroughly convinced of their Error, and prayed “ Forgiveness of the State, for being seduced from their “ Allegiance, by so foul an IMPOSTOR.”

CULPRIT roared, and talked like an ENTHUSIASTIC REGICIDE.—He said, “ All Power was lodged in the “ People, since there was no just Authority any where else, “ though there was a LEGAL TYRANNY since the 10th “ Year of *Henry* the seventh.——That the ENGLISH “ were TYRANTS, worse than SPANIARDS, to the “ whole Kingdom ;—and that the ALDERMEN were as “ bad in the CITY ;—and that the ENGLISH and ALDERMEN supported one another in their Tyranny. “ —That the KING was a Stranger to his KINGDOM, and in the Hands of a Prime Minister. — “ That the VICEROY was an insatiable Ravager. — “ That the LORDS were no better than they ought to be. — “ That the COMMONS were ignorant and corrupt. — “ That the JUDGES delayed, denied, bartered and sold “ JUSTICE. ——That he had, in Behalf of the People, applied for Restitution of their Rights, and a correction

“ rection of Excesses, which was refused to him. — That
 “ therefore, according to *Magna Charta*, the Government
 “ was actually suspended, and devolved upon the People,
 “ who had appointed him REGENT ; and as he had with
 “ him the *Vox Populi*, consequently he had the *Vox Dei*.
 “ — And if his Enemies upon Earth were so cruel and
 “ wicked, as to take his Blood, he appealed to Heaven
 “ for Justice, where he was sure he should triumph in
 “ Glory.”

The JUDGE behaved with great Moderation, and seeming concern for CULPRIT, and summ'd up the Evidence with Impartiality and Candour, and often called upon CULPRIT, to detect him, if he did him any Wrong. — Till this, I observed not the least mark of Contrition in CULPRIT ; but whenever the Judge uttered the Word DETECT, CULPRIT hung his Head, and shed Tears.

The JURY staid abroad two Minutes, and brought the PRISONER in GUILTY. — Then poor CONVICT howled dismally, and with uplift Hands and sorrowful Countenance, beseeched the COMMISSIONERS and JURY to interpose for Mercy. — He declared, “ That
 “ at first setting out he had no other view in his writing
 “ and talking against ALDERMEN, but to make himself
 “ popular and significant. That the dead Creatures about him, who expected to profit themselves by fishing
 “ in troubled Waters, extolled his Performances so much,
 “ and imprinted on his Mind such a deceitful Description
 “ of PATRIOTISM, that he had at last an ENTHUSIASTIC Belief, that LIBERTY altogether consisted in
 “ ANARCHY, and if he had seen his INDEPENDANT
 “ Government once peaceably established, he was determined to abdicate, like SYLLA, and leave all People
 “ the original Right of living in a state of Nature. —
 “ That he did, by the Advice of those his wicked Counsellors, take very uncommon Methods to perfect his
 “ Scheme, by calumniating all the GREAT and the
 “ GOOD, and by driving every Assailant off with scurrility ; by which they foresaw, that no Man could long
 “ appear against them in his own Character, and the MOB
 “ would admire them for their Intrepidity, and Contempt
 “ of those Accidents of Fortune, which they had long
 No. VII. C learned

“ learned to honour.—That indeed the first COMMIS-
 “ SIONER had near overfet all their Schemes, but they
 “ bore down Truth by Effrontery and Noise, and that
 “ which seemed to portend their Ruin, turned to the
 “ best Account for them ; because it gave them a Handle
 “ to cement the lower People by Associations, under the Pre-
 “ tence, that all Opposition sprung from the ALDER-
 “ MEN.—That they never pretended to argue—For how
 “ few understood Reason? And indeed, to confess the Truth,
 “ there was no good Argument on their Side.—But
 “ whenever any Opponent appeared, who had weight in his
 “ Writings, they picked up some foolish Story in his past
 “ Life, and heaped infinite Falshood upon that, and so
 “ drew away the Attention of the Public from the se-
 “ rious, dangerous Subject.—That he wished heartily,
 “ when it was too late, that he had not met with People
 “ so credulous, and easily imposed upon ; but that if he
 “ might meet with Mercy, which indeed he did not de-
 “ serve, he would become a most signal Instance of Re-
 “ pentance and Gratitude.”—The JURY, moved by
 his dismal Story, recommended him to the Commissioners,
 and they truly reported to the VICEROY, who generously
 considering, that his Scriblers and Libellers were dead, and
 died by the *Cause*, though not by the *Rope*, as they ought,
 consented that he should be pardoned, upon Condition, that
 he should be transported, or chained in a Cage during
 Life on ORMOND QUAY, fed on Bread and Water,
 and daily exposed as a sad Example of unjustifiable, de-
 structive Ambition.—He received the News with great
 Joy, and chose to be transported, rather than to be hourly
 ridiculed, upon the Spot, whereon he had so often triumph-
 ed : And chose NOVA-SCOTIA, for the Place to which
 he would be transported.

The Account of the destined Place for this GREAT
 MAN's Retirement, flying soon from *Europe* to *Ame-*
rica ; whilst he waited for a Ship to transport him, Re-
 presentations arrived from NOVA-SCOTIA, and all other
 Provinces of AMERICA, setting forth, that as they had
 FRENCH or INDIANS every where at their Backs, it
 would be very hazardous to send the TRANSPORT
 amongst them ; lest he should by his Intrigues, breed dis-
 content amongst their own mixed People, or bring the
 Enemy

Enemy upon them, and so overthrow the noble Settlements.——The Objection was allowed to be very reasonable, and he was permitted to chuse again, but the Place must be out of the *British* Dominions.——He chose **CORSICA**, and was huzza'd to the water Side by his old Followers, and I, in my Dream, accompanied him thither.

When he arrived there, he found the **MARQUISS de CURZAY** and the **CORSICANS** just concluding a Treaty. As soon as he set his Foot a Shore, by the help of a Language, made up of broken *Latin*, and broken *French*, he raised a new Fermentation amongst the *Corsicans*, by assuring them, he knew they were trick'd out of their *Liberty*, by the *French*, who had sold them to the **GENOESE**, who were to sell them to the **SPANIARDS**, and if they held out but a little while, they should receive a most noble Reinforcement of his discontented Friends from **DUBLIN**. The poor **CORSICANS**, as ignorant of Countries, their Powers and their Distances, as his former Followers, were easily deluded, and prevailed upon, treacherously to fire upon the **FRENCH**. A bloody Conflict arose, in which the **CORSICANS** were entirely defeated, most unfortunately the poor Transport, not able to fly, though very willing, fell into the Hands of the Enemy, and was charged to his Face, by one of the Prisoners, with being the Cause of the Breach of the Truce ; he hoped to overcome the Charge by his usual Effrontery, and his old way of recriminating.——It would not do ; his Apprenticeship was expired ; his old Master left him in the lurch ; and the Marquis hanged him on the Spot.——To give him his due to the last, he endeavoured to make an Oration ; but the Noise of Drums and Arms prevented him, and I cannot inform you, what would have been his dying Words.——And sorry I am ; for doubtless they would have been as fine and moving as those of **CATO**.

F I N I S.

